THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 130. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine proves it to be the most perfect remedy ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of

Diabetes,
Loss of Muscular Energy,
Physical Prostration,
Indigestion,
Non-retention or
Incontinency of
Urine,
Irritation,
Inflammation, or Ulceration of
the Bladder
and Kidneys,
Diseases of the
Prostate Gland,
Stone in the Bladder,
Calculus, and
all Diseases or
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women, or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

These Irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease: and through neglect, the seed of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends the patient's career.

For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by

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FIRST EDITION

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The Grand Volcanic Eruption of 1867—"A Pillar of Cloud by Day and a Pillar of Fire by Night."

NAPLES, Nov. 15.—All summer long, under the blazing sun, Mount Vesuvius has stood silent and without a sign of life, like any other great heap of earth and ashes. The few visitors who came here, after the canonization at Rome, in June, despite the prevalence of the cholera, were, of course, disappointed at seeing a mere hill, in no respects differing from other hills when viewed from a distance, instead of the smoking, flaming mountain which pictures of Vesuvius had led them to expect. Rambling through the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, they were unable to realize how such tremendous havoc could have been caused by so apparently commonplace an elevation as Vesuvius seemed to be. Even when you ascended the mountain itself, and saw the jets of smoke curling beneath your feet, and felt the heat of the ashes, and smelt the sulphuric odors, and looked down the horribly rough, rugged, and ghastly crater, filled with fumes and vapors, and suggesting a close connection, through subterranean passages, with the infernal regions, it was not easy to reconcile the appearance of the volcano with what you had read or heard of its magnificence and power. But now Vesuvius is in flames, the earth trembles, and one of the most sublime spectacles on earth is presented to our eyes.

All summer long the veteran guides of Naples have hinted to visitors that an eruption was at hand, basing their predictions upon observations and experiences of which the ordinary tourist can know nothing. But, as usual, these predictions were regarded as mere traps to induce travellers to stay awhile longer at this most scenic, most jovial, and most enjoyable of Continental cities, and were listened to with incredulous smiles and shakes of the head. When the autumn came the attention of the guides and of everybody else was attracted by another eruption, more interesting then than the predicted outbreak of Vesuvius. Garibaldi had declared his crusade against Rome, and the red shirts were again to take the field. Hundreds of gay, laughing Neapolitan lads turned out to follow their leader to "Rome or death," and are now sleeping forever beneath the grasses of Monte Rotondo and Montana. When the ill-starred crusade was over, fears were entertained by the Government that the returning Garibaldians and their friends at Naples, already disaffected towards the King would at once undertake a revolution, and it was whispered about that Mazzini was on hand to head the movement. In fact, two or three *emutes* did occur, but nothing serious, and the Government had so strengthened the garrison of the city that any rising short of a general revolt of the population could be instantly crushed. So the authorities watched the people, and the people grumbled about Garibaldi's arrest and French intervention, and the strangers hurried away to Rome so soon as the Eternal City was relieved from siege, and nobody thought of Vesuvius, standing sulkily in the distance, and hardly distinguishable from other adjacent hills.

Last night, however, as if jealous of these counter attractions, and tired of its long inaction, the famous volcano suddenly burst forth in a glory of smoke and flame. Everybody was taken by surprise. All Naples was in a state of excitement. Signor Palmieri, the Superintendent of the National Observatory, who ought to have anticipated the eruption and been upon the spot with his instruments, started at once in haste for the mountain, to record scientifically the progress of the phenomena. He found ten new craters formed, or in course of formation, in and near the great central crater. These new craters are small at present, averaging five or six feet in diameter; but they constantly throw out red-hot stones and cinders, and slowly vomit forth boiling lava. The lava now pours into and upon the central crater; when that is filled, it will roll down the side of the mountain, as in the days when Pompeii was smothered and Herculaneum choked out of existence by an eruption as sudden, but much more terrific than this. Mount Vesuvius, you will remember, is about ten miles from Naples, and the mountain proper is about twenty-four hundred feet high, ascending by a very gradual slope. But from the top of the mountain, perched nearly in the centre, rises a truncated cone fifteen hundred feet high, and this contains the crater of the volcano. The eruption of 1838 gave the interior of this cone the form of an old-fashioned teacup, the sides varying in thickness from five hundred to forty feet, and the inside being about five hundred feet deep. The present eruption has not yet changed this form, and the new craters have not greatly modified the interior of the cone. At any moment, however, the demon who groans beneath the mountain in his burning bed may transform the whole exterior of Vesuvius.

Such outbreaks as this which we are now permitted to observe may be the preliminaries of an immediate eruption on the grandest possible scale, or may die away, after a few weeks, not to be renewed in many months or years. Nobody can tell whether the scenes of 1847, 1850, and 1855 are to be repeated, or whether this is merely a theatrical display, ending harmlessly, and serving only to detain visitors at Naples and attract crowds of tourists. Thus far it presents the combined phenomena of red-hot stones, cinders, and lava. These phenomena are not always coincident. Although there were undoubtedly streams of lava from the volcano in A. D. 79, yet there is no very accurate record of the discharge of liquid lava until 1036. Some eruptions have been accompanied by earthquakes, others have not; but now the earth rumbles beneath the feet of those who visit the mountain, detonations are heard, as from subterranean cannon, and the ground trembles as though it were about to yawn in hideous chasms and swallow up all living things. Only when you pass down from the loose ashes of the cone, across the lack, desolate belts of jagged scoriæ, and reach the rich, smiling vineyards at the foot of this fiery and uneasy monster, does the sense of security return, and even then this sense of security is again dissipated when you glance back at the smoking craters and recollect how far the winds have often carried the fatal showers of mud and ashes that Vesuvius vomits forth. This is the time to visit Pompeii and to inspect what remains of Herculaneum; for in full view, and apparently preparing for another outburst, is the agency which destroyed them. Sodom and Gomorrah were hardly more wicked than the other cities of the plain. Pompeii and Herculaneum were certainly not more immoral than modern Naples. Has Providence changed His plans of punishment, or is vice to be dealt with in the old way?

Thinking of this Scriptural parallel recalls perhaps the best description that can be given of the present appearance of Vesuvius. The flames rise like that pillar of fire by night, and the smoke curls upwards like that pillar of cloud by day which led the children of Israel through the wilderness towards the promised land. At night, contrasting grandly with the surrounding gloom, a cone of fire flashes constantly from the crater. The sight is so beautiful, so bewildering, so engrossing, that it was impossible to sleep last evening. Crowds of people were in the streets, or at the windows, or driving upon the Chiaja, watching and commenting upon the display.

As this letter is written early in the morning to catch the quickest mail, the spectacle from my window is superb. Near Vesuvius the sun is rising in a glory of crimson and gold, tinging the pale blue of the morning sky, glowing in the few fleecy clouds that skirt the horizon, and dancing in a thousand prismatic hues upon the calm waters of the beautiful bay. Up from the volcano, the thick black smoke rolls in heavy volumes, as though destined to darken the day. No flames are to be seen, for the sun's rays have quite eclipsed them now, just as the darkness of the night conceals the smoke and leaves only the cone of the fire visible in its strange, weird beauty. If the reports which have reached us here of tremendous tornadoes at the West Indies be true, and if the meteoric showers announced by astronomers for last evening were observed in other parts of the globe, may not philosophic fact go hand in hand with speculative fancy, and connect these simultaneous natural phenomena in some comprehensive theory showing how the operations of nature in one hemisphere are accompanied, supplemented, and completed by occurrences in another hemisphere, just as remote portions of a great and intricate machine are moved by and depend upon each other, so that the same convulsion which causes the storm also occasions the eruption?

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

MEXICO.

The Claims Against Maximilian Settled—Whereabouts of General Marquez.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Private correspondence from Mexico states that Vice-Admiral Tegethoff before leaving the capital settled all outstanding accounts against the late Emperor, including even many that were well-known impositions. The Princess Salm-Salm has published a flat denial of the statement that she is the daughter of an American General. General Marquez was again reported to be in Matamoras.

CUBA.

Illness of Santa Anna—Convicts for Fernando Po.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, via Key West, Nov. 29.—Santa Anna is sick here. He has two physicians attending him, but is not considered in danger. Senor Aranatave, Inspector of Telegraphs in Cuba, has been sick for three days. He is still dangerously ill. The steam frigate Gerona has brought hither one-half of the convicts who were sentenced for the late murderous attempt at jail breaking in Santiago. They are to be transported to Africa, there to serve out their penalty. Some of these convicts are reported to be respectably connected on the island.

Birthday of the Prince of the Asturias—Prince Salm-Salm Awaiting the Arrival of the Novara.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Yesterday having been the birthday anniversary of the Infanta Alfonso-Francisco-de-Asis-Fernando-Pio-Juan-Maria de la Concepcion-Gregorio, Prince of the Asturias, who is now ten years of age, was celebrated here by a grand levee at the palace. Prince Salm-Salm did not sail by the Panama for St. Nazaire, as expected, but is still here awaiting the arrival of the Austrian steam frigate Novara, with Maximilian's remains.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Arrival of American Emigrants—City Improvements.

GEORGETOWN, Demerara, Nov. 10.—One hundred and eighty persons, emigrants from the Southern States of the United States of America, have arrived in this city. They come as settlers, and are likely to make a valuable addition to the population of the colony. This town, the capital, is to be lighted with gas immediately. We have had very little rain during the past week. The weather is hot.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Barber Suspected of Dishonesty Takes Morphine.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of the 23d inst. has the following particulars of the suicide at that place of a young Swiss barber, who formerly worked in that city, where he was accused of crime. In consequence of this latter event he killed himself by taking morphine. The *Gazette* says:—

Yesterday morning a young man, a barber by trade, a native of Switzerland, was found dead in his bed at the residence of Mr. Richard Lichtenheld, his employer, Steffen's building, N. E. corner of Second street and Western avenue. Dr. Tomson, Coroner, was sent for, and the following jury of inquest sworn:—Aug. Juncke, Ph. Englehard, and William A. Scott. Upon examining the coat pockets of the deceased, three letters, written in a plain German hand, were found. One was to his parents, one to his employer, and the other to his cousins living in Wisconsin. The letters are as follows:—

"My Dear Parents, Grandparents, and Relatives:—After all I take the liberty to inform you, my dear parents, that I shall, this evening, the 21st November, 1867, put an end to my life. I take the liberty of informing you of this fact, that I do not wish to live any longer; and I would like you all to know I have done no wrong, and do it with a good conscience. Ever since I have been absent from home I have acted as an upright, honest man, and I do not wish you to grieve about it. Adieu, my dears, adieu.

"BARTHOLD WICHSER.

"To Katrina W. and Matthias Wichser, St. Glavis, Switzerland, Europe."

There was a similar letter addressed to Paulis Kunclert, New Glavis, Green county, Wisconsin. Also a third, written to a classmate, in which the author said he had lived long enough, and directing as to the disposal of his property.

In the suicide's coat pocket was found a sixty grain bottle (original package) of sulphate of morphine. From this about eighteen grains were missing.

The only reason his employer can assign for the act is the fact that while he was working in Chicago an intoxicated man that he had shaved claimed to have lost his pocketbook, containing a sum of money, and alleged that young Wichser took it. The friendless young barber, although protesting his entire innocence, was arrested and locked up in the Chicago jail, where he was kept for five weeks. There being no evidence against him, the grand jury did not find a bill of indictment, and he was discharged. This unfortunate affair continued to prey upon his mind, and being of a sensitive nature, he never got over it. Undoubtedly this unjust suspicion drove him to take his own life. His employer and friends here have never doubted his honesty.

THE DISASTER AT LOCKLAND.

Interesting Information about the Misses Morgan—Rare Instances of Devoted Friendship.

From the Louisville Courier, Nov. 27.

The four unfortunate Misses Morgan, who were burnt to death by the dreadful accident on the railroad, near Cincinnati, on Thursday morning last, were ladies of education, refinement, goodness, and respectability, and, as we have already stated, daughters of the late Benjamin Morgan, Esq., formerly of the firm of Price & Morgan, merchants in Philadelphia, and afterwards President of the Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and interested in large sugar estates.

At the time Messrs. Price and Morgan dissolved partnership, they each possessed a handsome fortune, and they mutually agreed that in case of pecuniary misfortune or loss befalling either of them, the other (if still in good circumstances) was to share his property with the unfortunate one.

Many years afterwards Mr. Chandler Price failed in Philadelphia, and Mr. Benjamin Morgan transferred to him a fine row of buildings on Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans. Some years after, and about the time of Mr. Morgan's death, the latter became much embarrassed by endorsements for his acquaintances. Mr. Price having, in the meantime, accumulated another fortune, after the death of his old partner, reconveyed the same valuable property on Tchoupitoulas street to Mr. Morgan's children.

This is one of the rare instances, in this life, of faithful, honorable, and undying friendship, and quite as extraordinary as that all four of the daughters should be killed at one fell swoop, a thousand miles from home.

For the above facts we are indebted to an esteemed fellow-citizen, who was long an intimate personal friend of Mr. Morgan, and since his death a devoted friend of the family.

CANADA.

Agitation Against Federated Legislation—A Short Session of Parliament.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—Last night Mr. Mills' bill for an act to disqualify members from sitting and voting in the general and local Legislatures was, after a warm debate, withdrawn. It may be brought up again next session.

The Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have passed a similar act.

A fresh proclamation has been issued calling the Legislature of Ontario to meet on the 27th proximo. The Legislature will only meet and adjourn until after the New Year's holidays.

SECOND EDITION

Murder in Hartford—Drowning of Skaters at Lewiston, Maine—Heavy Storm at Cleveland—News from Mexico and Alaska—The European Markets, Etc. Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 94⅝; United States Five-twenties, 71; Illinois, 88¾; Erie Railroad, 47½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—Noon.—The Cotton Market is dull, and quotations are unchanged. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 30—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 13-16; United States Five-twenties, 71; Erie Railroad, 47⅝; Illinois Central Railroad, 87¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Cotton continues dull and has declined 1-16d. The sales will probably not exceed 8000 bales. Upland middlings are quoted at 7⅛d.; and Orleans middlings, 7⅜d.

Breadstuffs—Red Wheat is quoted at 13s. 1d. for No. 2 Western. Corn, 47s. 9d. California Wheat, 16s. 3d. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 49s. 6d.

Provisions—Lard, 49s. 6d. Bacon, 4ls. Beef, 112s. 6d., for winter cured. Pork, 70s. Lard, 49s. 6d. Cheese, 52s.

Produce—Sugar, 26s. 6d., for No. 12 Dutch standard. Common Rosin, 7s. 9d.; medium, 11s. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 27s. Spirits Petroleum, 2s.; refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 39s.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

News from Mexico and Alaska, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The Mexican Consul has received his correspondence, showing that the amendments to the Constitution proposed by President Juarez have probably been adopted, the majority in Durango and the adjoining States being large. Juarez received a majority in every State for President. The vote for Governor of Sinaloa is a tie between Rabie and Martinez, and a new election is to be held.

An explosion occurred to-day in the Pacific Powder Mills, at San Rafael. Three men are missing, and another man was seriously injured.

Late advices from Alaska report continued and severe rains. A political meeting has been held to frame corporate regulations for the government of the town of Sitka. A Masonic Lodge has been organized, and a dispensation asked for from the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

All articles are held at exorbitant prices at Sitka.

Murder in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Nov. 30.—Mr. Richard Bradley, aged eighty-one years, a jeweller on First street in this city, an old bachelor and a quiet and inoffensive man, was murdered at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, by an English thief named John Brooks and a colored man named Alexander Henry, who broke into his store and robbed it of a few articles of cheap jewelry, knocking Mr. Bradley down and gagging him with a handkerchief. Both villains have been arrested.

From Lewiston, Maine.

LEWISTON, Nov. 30.—In the case of the People against Luther J. Verrill, convicted of the West Auburn murder, the court, with full bench, overruled the exceptions to indictment on a motion for a new trial in the case of Verril, being made on ground of newly discovered evidence, and it will be argued before Judge Watson at the January term of the Nisi Prius.

Two deaths from drowning, and several narrow escapes of skaters from similar deaths, occurred in this city on Thanksgiving Day.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—A heavy storm, with strong wind, has been raging since midnight, with some snow and freezing.

The barque Potomac, laden with telegraph poles, ran on the piles against the Marine Hospital at 9 o'clock this morning. The crew were saved, but the vessel is pounding heavily on the piles and bottom, and will probably break up.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving at the Point passed off very quietly. Work was suspended in the various departments, and the boys all turned out to witness a game of base ball between the Old Point Club, of this place, and the Creighton Club, of Norfolk, which was won by the latter, by a score of 41 to 25.

Fenian Meeting.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 30.—A spirited Fenian meeting was held in this city last evening. The Mayor presided, and addresses were made by General T. P. Spear, United States Army, Mayor Sperry, and George F. Gardner, of New Haven. A large number joined the Fenian organization.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

WORCESTER, Nov. 30.—George T. Rice, Esq., one of our most prominent citizens, and for several years President of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, and President of the Worcester Gas Company, died on Thanksgiving Day.

Arrival of the Aleppo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Arrived, steamer Aleppo from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅛; Reading, 95⅞; Canton Company, 45½; Erie Railroad, 71⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97⅛; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 118⅞; Illinois Central, 134⅞; Cumberland preferred, 138; Missouri 6s, 95⅛; Hudson River, 125¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108⅛; do. 1864, 105⅞; do. 1865, 106⅛; Ten-forties, 108; Seven-thirties, 105⅝. Money 7 per cent. Exchange, 109⅝. Gold, 138⅝.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Flour is quiet at $7·50@8. Wheat firm at $2·60@2·65. Legal-tenders, 72¾.

A Severe Storm on Lake Michigan.

The gale of Sunday night on Lake Michigan was unparalleled for violence, raging for some twelve hours, and causing a long catalogue of disasters along the western coast. The mammoth propeller Colorado, with a cargo for Buffalo insured at $160,000, was beached while trying to make the harbor of Milwaukie, but will be easily got off. The schooner...
Jason Parker, Coquette...
sels were bea...
bark Tubal...
Point...
sel s...

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Explosion Yesterday at Liverpool.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—Noon.—The explosion on the steamship Bourbonlina occurred at 6 A. M., while steam was being raised preparatory to her departure for Greece. There were seventy-three persons on board, of whom forty were killed. The vessel, which was loaded with arms and munitions of war, was formerly the Colonel Lamb, built in 1864, for a blockade runner. She was cut entirely in two by the explosion.

The Cunard Company are to receive £80,000 for the weekly maily service to New York, by the terms of the new contract.

The Forthcoming President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President's Message is now in type. It was again the subject of Cabinet consideration to-day, all the members being present, including General Grant.

Lake Disaster.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The propeller Owego went ashore last night, in a bad snow storm, four miles above Dunkirk. She is full of water, and pounding on the rocks. A life-boat has gone out to try and save her crew.

An Ex-Mayor Fails, Becomes Insane, and Attempts Suicide.

The *Kansas State Journal* has the following:—

"Mr. W. H. R. Lykins, a prominent banker of this city, who was last year Mayor of this city, and has always been esteemed for his honorable business relations, failed a few weeks since with assets nominally amounting to $70,000, and liabilities to the amount of $66,000. He is now laboring under a fit of insanity, from which the worst results are to be apprehended. Yesterday he was on the street; in the afternoon General Deitzler, Colonel Learnard, and Mr. Ed. Eldridge called upon him at his house on business. Seeing them approach he fled to his cellar, locked it, and told them they were coming to kill him. They plead with him to come out and come up to the parlor. Finally he came out of the cellar, and seeing his unfortunate condition, they were compelled to carry him by main force to his parlor, he all the while resisting to his utmost strength. Here he told Mr. Eldridge that he should kill him, that he, Eldridge, had attempted several times to take his life, etc. His wife succeeded in partially calming him, when at intervals he would say that he knew Mr. Eldridge was his friend, and that all the party were his friends. These semi-lucid intervals would last but a few moments, however, when he would relapse and become perfectly frantic, threatening to take his own life, etc. Dr. Prentiss was with him last evening, but up to the present hour of writing but little encouragement could be given of immediate relief. While we hope for the best, we fear that his nervous system is so utterly prostrated that doubts may be entertained of his recovery."

Sentence of General Custer Approved.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The *Republican* has a despatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated November 25, which says:—"Brevet Major-General Custer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, whose case was sent to Washington some time ago for the President's final action, was received here and sentence read before the troops on dress parade this evening. Some of the charges upon which he was tried were absence from his command without leave, and leaving his men in the hands of the Indians without any effort to rescue them; making undue haste on his return march, thereby causing much damage to the stock, and conduct prejudicial to good military discipline. It finds him guilty and suspends him from rank and pay proper for one year."

The Blue Ridge on Fire.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says:—"The mountains in all parts of the country are on fire, and the air is dense with the hovering masses of smoke. Combined with the haze of the Indian summer, whose genial reign is even now over the land, the smoke so obscures the heavens as to render the sun almost invisible. The people of Tazewell, as we learn from the *Gazette*, have had to work day and night to fight the fire away from their houses and fences. The dead and fallen leaves are very dry, by reason of the protracted drought, and the flames devour them with great rapidity and fury."

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, George White was charged with knocking down and beating another man, at Ninth and Sansom streets, this morning. Reserve Officer Henderson arrested both the parties. The other was too drunk to have a hearing. White was held in $500 bail to keep the peace.

Thomas Smith (colored) was arraigned upon the charge of stealing a coat from the office of Dr. E. R. Hutchins, No 269 South Fifth street. He was held for a further hearing.

James Smith and George Mitchell were charged with being professional thieves. A lot of burglars' tools were found among their clothes in a room at the Girard House, where they were stopping. They were held in $5000 bail for a further hearing.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Nov. 30, 1867.

—Yesterday the stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company commenced to look up, and closed at 31—a decided advance. There seems to have been no good reason for the sudden fall of its stock, except the series of unpropitious circumstances which surrounded the recent acts of its management. We would not impute the decline to error, so far as the Directors are concerned, but it seems that ordinary caution would have prevented the sudden flooding of the market with the new issue of stock, an event which must be followed by a general breaking up of established prices. But whether the result was due to managerial mistake, or to unavoidable misfortune is not of so much importance to-day. The old President and Board of Directors have wisely tendered their resignations, and the place of President was filled by the election of Edward W. Clark, Esq., while the Directorship was accepted by Edward W. Clark, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, and George F. Tyler. The Company is, therefore, now in new and much abler hands. Under their care we can see no reason for anything but continued prosperity. The field of its operation must be henceforth a most lucrative one with proper financial abil... speedily recover... rece...

...and ... the Company will ...rom all that it has lost by its ...misfortunes. ...Stock Market opened very dull this morn- ...were steady. In Government ...ment; 103½ was bid ... 105½

unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@101⅜; and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47·94 100@48, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49⅞, no change; Camden and Amboy at 125¾, a decline of ¼; Minehill at 57, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 50¾@51, a decline of ¼; 23 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 21½ for Catawissa preferred; 25¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were dull.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅝; 11 A. M., 138⅝; 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 138¼, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"There was not a large inquiry for money from the brokers to-day at 7 per cent., and where balances were voluntarily tendered by the banks and other money lenders, 6 per cent. was accepted from the leading houses of the Stock Exchange. The movement of currency to and from the country is, on the whole, partially in favor of the city, though the inclination of exchange at New Orleans has turned in the opposite direction within a day or two. We understand, however, that the Treasury is disposed to sell its transfer drafts at that point at a small premium, which would dispense with the transmission of greenbacks or national bank notes."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is easier on call, and leading houses have more offered at 7 per cent. than they can use. At Bank there is more currency for commercial paper, and a better market upon the street for merchant bills. The rates are 7@9, and 10@12 per cent. for second-class names."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300	5-20s '64..cp.	106⅞	12 sh	Minehill R.	57
$800	City 6s, New	101½	100 sh	Read R..s10wn.	48
$1800	do. New...c.	101¾	200	do.....ls..s10.	48
$100	do. New...cs	101½	200	do.........ls..c.	48
$1000	do. New	101¾	100	do.........s30.	48
$1000	do...Old....c.	97½	100	do.	48
$1000	do.Old.2cf.c	97½	100	do......s5wn.	48
$1000	N Penna 6s..	86½	200	do.........ls..c.	48
1 sh	Cam & Am.....c.	125¾	200	do.........ls..s5.	48
23	do.......ls..c.	125¾	100	do.....s10wn.	47·94
45 sh	Penna R.......ls.	49⅞	200	do.........b30.	48
1	do.	50	14 sh	Leh N stk	31⅝
9 sh	Leh V R.	51	100	do.........s30.	31⅝
28	do.	50¾	186	do......ls.	31⅝
1	do...........c.	50¾	100	do.........s60.	31⅝
108	do...........c.	50¾	107	do.........ls.	31⅝
100	do.........b60.	51	100	do.........b30.	31⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; do. 1862, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105⅝@106⅛; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108¼; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116½@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., October, 1865, 115½@115¾. Gold, 138@138½. Silver, 133@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 138@138¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@108¼; do., 1864, 105½@105¾; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do. July, 1865, 107¾@108⅛; do. July, 1867, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July, 107¾@108¼; do., 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½. Gold, 138¼@138⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30.—Bark—The offerings are small, and the demand for No. 1 Quercitron is steady at $55 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·12½@8 ℔ 64 lbs.; prices of Timothy are nominal; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·45@2·50.

Flour—The market is excessively dull, and prices have declined 25c. ℔ bbl. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly: sales of 400 barrels at $7·00@8·25 for superfine, $8·50@9·25 for extras, $9·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family, $10·50@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $13@14 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is dull at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime lots are in fair demand at former rates; sales of 3000 bushels red at $2·30@2·50. Rye is steady at $1·70@1·71 for Pennsylvania, and $1·60@1·65 for Southern. Corn is in moderate request: sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·40, 20,000 bushels new red at $1·15@1·30, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1·35. Oats are unchanged; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Provisions are inactive, and prices are drooping. Whisky is without improvement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............40 | 11 A. M.............33 | 2 P. M.............40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Starlight, Grazier, Trieste, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Boston, do.
Brig Clytie, Dow, Marseilles Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Richard Law, York, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Fall River, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, Washington, do.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrold, Boston, Hammet & Neill.
Schr R. Shannon, Dilks, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Mary, Cerll, Bridgeton, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, Providence, J. R. White & Son.
Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, Providence, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. E. Jackson, Jeffers, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, Dighton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, Captain.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque John Mathews, Loughlin, from Old Harbor, Ja., 6th inst., with logwood, etc., to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to G. W. Bernadou & Bro. Left brig Lydia for New York next day. Brig Anna, Morrow, from Cienfuegos, was at Port Royal, Ja., 1st inst.—all hands sick.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Stevens, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to C. F. Crowell.
Schr J. B. Henry, Wattson, 15 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrold, from Boston.
Schr R. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston.
Schr E. E. Jackson, Jeffers, from Cambridgepor...
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.
Schr S. Clark, Griffing, from New London.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours f... with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelph... ...om Baltimore
LEWES, Del., Nov. 28.—Ship... pool for Philadelphia, pas... ing.

...a Exchange.
...Chieftain, from Liver-
...ed in the Capes this morn-
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship Tamerlane...
Liverpool 17th...
Barque L...
at Londo...
Bar...
at...

...MEMORANDA.
...Curtis, for Philadelphia, sailed from ...inst.
...d Byron, Enrico, for Philadelphia, cleared ...a 19th inst.
...ue Blomidon, Cowan, for Philadelphia, cleared ...iverpool 18th inst.
Barque Seitus, Gregorson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 19th inst.
Barque Concordia, Whitberg, from Grimsby for Philadelphia, was off Deal 20th inst.
Barque Sommeren, Anderson, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Sailed ship Twilight, of the New York and Hartford line, for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamship City of ..., Kennedy, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Thinking Things Out.

From the N. Y. Nation.

It would probably be found, if it were possible to make an examination of the matter, that most of the delusion which seems to be spreading in the West about the currency is due to the too prevalent practice of not "thinking things out;" that is, of not mentally pushing political doctrines to their extreme conclusion, or of not trying to conjure up before the mind's eye the whole of their results if put into practice. It is almost painful, when one hears the Western "cry" about the currency, and reads the lucubrations of such financiers at the East as General Butler and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, to recall the loose thinking and talking in support of the Government credit which prevailed during the war, and which was due to the same unfortunate habit of mind as the loose thinking and talking in opposition to the Government credit which one hears now. For instance, during the years 1863 and 1864 there prevailed, only too generally, an indifference to the amount of the public debt fully as marked and as alarming as the restiveness under it which we now witness. All expressions of anxiety about the rapidity with which it was increasing were treated as indications either of a constitutional tendency to croak or of sympathy with the public enemy, and of a desire to put a stop to the war. The unlimited capacity of the American people to bear taxation was then as loudly preached as the excessive burdensomeness of taxation now is, and, we are afraid, by many of the very orators and journalists who are now busy in contriving dishonest means of relieving the people of their honest liabilities. We do not place General Butler and Mr. Stevens amongst the number; but we greatly fear that if any inventor, foreign or domestic, had approached either of them for advice in either of the years we have mentioned, when the Government loans were drooping under the influence of Rebel successes or Rebel persistence, he would have received a very glowing account of the mineral resources of the United States, and been shown that the product of the Nevada and Colorado mines alone would in four or five years pay off the national debt, to say nothing of the wealth of the rest of the country. In fact, during the mining fever of those years the gold and silver mines were constantly dwelt upon in speeches and articles as a ready means of meeting the burdens of the war if taxation should be found unpleasant or inconvenient; and this was done, too, by men making great pretensions to be statesmen and financiers. A little thinking of the matter out would, however, have made it clear that to talk of the Government paying off its debts with the product of the gold and silver mines was as absurd as to talk of its paying off its debts with the product of the coal mines or with the hay crop. The Government can only get money from mines either by working them itself — in which case it must work them on the same terms as private individuals, and can make no more out of them, if so much—or else by taxing those who do work them; and if it taxed them so heavily as to reduce the rate of profit below that of other business, of course capital would desert them and mining would cease. In fact, the obfuscating effect of mere names on the popular mind was never better exemplified than in the easy, satisfied way with which this comfortable doctrine was received. The difficulty which the miners themselves have since had, and we believe will always have, in making even a living for themselves out of the proceeds of their labor, has completely demolished it, but nothing short of actual experiment would probably have been sufficient to do it, so general is the tendency to believe what is pleasant to believe.

Another delusion also used in support of the national credit during the war was the theory, which was fully as often propounded, if not oftener, than the foregoing one, "that the whole property of the country, real and personal, was pledged for the payment of the debt." Nor was this confined to stump speeches or brokers' advertisements. We remember to have seen it solemnly and formally laid down in a pamphlet on finance, written by the President of one of the New York banks; and we are satisfied it gave confidence and consolation to millions of people in dark days. Here again, however, a little thinking out would have cleared away the fog, and shown that there was not the smallest basis in reason for this really astounding assertion, and that anybody who lent his money on the strength of it was really induced to lend his money on false pretenses. In the discussions which have recently taken place on the nature of the representations made to the public creditor, attention has only been given to the speeches of Congressional committees, and to the letters of the Secretary of the Treasury and the advertisements of bond brokers. But the heated and enthusiastic utterances of loyal men in their speeches and writings had probably as much, if not more, to do with selling the Government bonds as the formal official promises and explanations of the Government agents.

The idea that the whole property of a nation can be pledged for the payment of its public debt is, in fact, a revival of the fallacy on which the French based the issue of their "assignats" in 1790, and which was in substance that the holder of the assignat having simply a general claim against the enormous mass of church property confiscated by the State, he must be sure of being paid. But it was soon made perfectly clear that nothing can be called a pledge for the payment of money which the creditor does not either hold in his own possession or can lay hands upon when he pleases. Now, the real and personal property of the people of the United States is not a thing which the public creditors could seize, or, if they could seize it, is not a thing they could turn into money and divide. Moreover, if such a seizure were physically possible, it would be logically absurd to expect it. If the Government debt were not paid, it would be owing to the unwillingness of the people to pay their taxes —that is, a small portion of their annual income; and the promulgators of the theory under discussion then asked us to believe that if the people deliberately refused to pay over a small portion of their income, the public creditors could find a remedy in taking from them all they possessed in the world; in other words, that the nation, although unwilling to save its honor by paying a little, would cheerfully surrender its entire property for that purpose. Of course the mere statement of this account of the basis of the public credit is sufficient to expose its absurdity. It is now never heard of, and we go back to it simply for the purpose of showing that the wild way in which the public credit is now assailed has nothing new about it, that it was in use on the other side during the war, and that it does not owe its origin so much to defects of heart as of head.

The Western theory about greenbacks is, that as when the currency was being expanded prices were rising, business was brisk, and everybody was thriving, and as when the process of contraction began prices began to fall and trade to languish, plenty of greenbacks must be all that is needed to put business in a healthy condition, and make taxation seem light. Here again the delusion is due to stopping short and not following out the doctrine to its last limits in its practical working. Western men are such great producers that they are apt to forget *in toto* that they are also consumers. Moreover, they generally sell their products in large quantities, and what they gain by a rise in prices being received in a round sum, makes a deep impression on their imagination. The way in which a rise in prices caused by an inflation of the currency affects their outlay they do not so readily perceive, however, as their outlay is made in small sums, and is extended over the whole year, while their income is received in one or two months. A small addition to the price of the articles in daily use in a household is not noticed as the articles are bought, but the amount at the end of the year would be a considerable sum. Moreover, the ease with which taxes are paid does not depend on the amount of a man's receipts; but on that of his expenditure, or, in other words, on the sum he has to spare after providing for his own wants, and this depends on prices in general and not on the prices of the particular commodity which he produces. There is little use of pouring a splendid stream of water into a barrel if there is a hole in the bottom which lets out just as much as flows in, and yet this is what the Western inflationists obstinately refuse to believe. As long as they do not see the hole in the bottom they refuse to believe in its existence, and propose to go on pumping cheerfully, with the expectation of speedily filling the barrel. If any one can get five or six Western Congressmen of the inflationist school into a room, and force them even by threats of personal violence to working out a full account of all the effects on prices of a large addition to the currency, he will do the country some service, as it is a process through which, we venture to say, few if any of them have ever gone.

The Progress of Toleration.

From the N. Y. Independent.

In lately looking over some out-of-the-way annals of the American Revolution, we were struck with the greater degree of partisan bitterness and animosity which prevailed then than prevails now, between opposing leaders and parties. True, there is enough now; but there was far more then. We are becoming, with each successive generation, a more tolerant people, both in politics and religion.

Not long ago, we had occasion to remark that the *Independent* had not for several years had a controversy with any other journal. This statement, we are proud to say, is true of the whole period of this journal's existing editorial administration. Controversies between editors (with rare exceptions) are unprofitable pastimes for readers. There was a period—happily now past—when the religious press of the country abounded with gladiatorial wrestlings in the arena of theological debate. But, although the indomitable Mr. Graves, of the Tennessee *Baptist*, still keeps up the old-fashioned tournaments, we do not call to mind any other religious journal that now joins him in the Quixotic example. Nor do controversies between secular journals rage as briskly now as in former years. Still (it must be confessed) many daily duels are fought with editorial quills. It is not our business to say how other people should conduct their journals; but, since we are professionally compelled to read all the leading presses of America, we cannot forbear suggesting that there is no one point in which the secular newspapers of our great cities could be more strikingly improved than by a cessation of their daily habit of chopping each other into mince-meat. The best service which an editor can render to his editorial opinions is, generally, to state them in strong, impressive, and eloquent words, without stopping to controvert his opponent's counter-views—and, above all things, without descending into any disparagement of his opponent's honesty and candor. Nevertheless, a prevalent mode of setting forth editorial opinions is to quote some other journal's opposite opinions, and answer them. But the *Tribune* is always more impressive when it argues for the negro's enfranchisement without making allusions to Democratic organs, than when, for the sake of pointing the same moral, it makes too frequent and too wretched quotations from the *Express*. The New Testament never stops to reply to Jew or Greek. Argument, at the best, is a second-rate kind of reasoning; and controversy between newspapers is, generally, a second-rate kind of argument. An intellectual man has reached an enviable point in intellectual discipline when he can see his most cherished convictions flatly contradicted, and yet make no reply. And, in nine cases out of ten, if such a man conducts a public journal, his best reply is to make no reply at all; but simply to restate his own views more clearly than ever, and omit all reference to any journal by which he has been contradicted, misrepresented, or slandered.

"Stop my paper!" used to be the cry of almost every subscriber who found his convictions crossed by his favorite sheet. But now (to judge from our own experience) very few subscribers part company with an editor because he frankly speaks his mind. No editor in this country oftener runs directly counter to the views of his readers than Horace Greeley; and yet the great mass of the readers of the *Tribune* never think of stopping their paper on account of any sudden philosophic aberration of its grand old editor. In the year 1850, when the *Independent* was edited by three able and eminent clergymen, who won for themselves great honor by manfully opposing the Fugitive Slave law, this journal, on account of its courageous fidelity to justice, lost many subscribers. But, since that intolerant period, we do not believe that ten copies a year—out of all our immense subscription list—have ever been discontinued on account of the editorial position of this journal on any question, financial, political, or religious. And this is saying a great deal; for the *Independent* holds and speaks very positive opinions, and differs always from its foes, and often from its friends.

The habit, too, of hissing public speakers is dying away. In fact, those orators who were born and brought up in the midst of mobbed anti-slavery meetings, and to whom every hiss was a golden spur to speech, find now, in the loss of opposition from the audience, a loss of opportunity to the speaker. Mr. Emerson used to say that eloquence was dog-cheap among the abolitionists. Still, with all the precious advantages of divinely-inspiring mobs, let Heaven be praised that the days of mobs seem at last, like the winter of the turtle-dove, to be "over and gone!"

The Congress of the United States has not been, in past years, pre-eminently distinguished for courtesy of debate. The nation has oftentimes been shocked with exhibitions of gross indecorum on the floors of what ought to be the most gentlemanly debating society in the world. During the last session, a great many ugly things were said, by members of the same political party, against their rivals. During the coming session, we hope that all these sharp words will be husbanded into one thunderbolt, which, at the proper time, shall fall upon Andrew Johnson, and smite him from the Presidential chair.

Religious persecution cannot be said to exist in this country. Yet we notice a disposition, in many quarters, to array Protestant and Catholic against each other in something of the style of the middle ages—except that the Protestants are to be the persecutors, and Catholics are to be the victims. We frequently receive urgent requests—and from some of the best of the people—to make our columns bristle with bayonets pointed against the Catholics of this country. No; we shall do no such thing. If the doctrine of toleration has any meaning at all, it means that Protestants must tolerate Catholics, just as Catholics must tolerate Protestants. If there is any one thing more offensive than Roman Catholic views, it is the persecution of Roman Catholics for holding such views. A nation that tolerates Mormonism cannot refuse to tolerate Roman Catholicism.

On the whole, whether with reference to the social, the political, or the religious questions now under discussion in this country, we have such faith in the power and victory of the views which the *Independent* teaches that we shall continue to teach them, as heretofore, by simple statement, rather than by editorial controversies with journals which propagate the opposite opinions. Such a method, if followed by political parties, would render political discussion less bitter and more profitable. Such a method, if more generally adopted by differing religious sects, would render the Christian Church a more pleasing spectacle to a critical world. Such a method, we are happy to believe, is gradually coming more and more into common use. The apostle described it when he said, "Speaking the truth in love." If the tion and the lamb are to lie down together, then why not Democrat and Republican? and why not Catholic and Protestant? Or must we believe the later and uninspired prophets who predict that this will never come to pass, except when the lamb shall lie down *inside* the lion?

The Negro and the South.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Memphis *Avalanche* declares in substance, as follows:—After a fair trial, the negro has failed. To bring him up to a high standard is impossible. It is of no use for the farmers of Tennessee to waste their time and money on him, for already their crops have fallen short one-fourth. The loss of his labor makes a serious vacuum, but practical measures can be adopted which will restore everything to its former vigor. An association must be formed at once to get labor from abroad. A new system of farming must be inaugurated which will require least labor. This will be grazing and grain-growing, and the farmer must teach his children to work. The main idea is to turn grass and grain into stock. It is true the negro did well during the war, and he was a power in the State; but now he is sadly demoralized, and his mind is so charged with radicalism that he will not permit a decent white man to approach him on anything like friendly terms. As for growing cotton any longer, it is out of the question. One cannot stand the tax, and if Congress does not remove it the golden goose will die. Even now the world's market does not depend on our snowy fields, and it never will again.

We had understood that the South raised a very large corn crop this year, and never before so much wheat. That cotton alone is short may be stated to be because the weather was unfavorable and injurious insects abounded. Had these causes not operated, one will wonder why cotton did not yield as bountifully as grain. We are told they will get laborers from abroad. These, we suppose, will be Irish, for Southern agents, now in Europe, say that Germans are out of the question. Suppose, now, ten thousand Irishmen with their families land at New Orleans, come up the river to Memphis, and, taking the railroad for Western or Middle Tennessee, hire out to work on the plantations. Every planter in Tennessee knows that such help will not be worth a picayune a day. More than all, these planters have not the remotest idea that any human beings on the face of the earth, except their old negroes, will accept the rations which they continue to give, of a peck of corn and a few pounds of bacon a week. Let nobody get the foolish idea that Irishmen are coming to America to starve. In their poor cabins along the railroad, they live in a style the Southern planters would call a perpetual frolic. Ireland is known as the Emerald Isle because the grass is so green, and an Irishmen is accustomed to milk and butter, and, above all, to potatoes. Think of these long weary miles through the South, where scarcely a spear of green grass is to be seen. Milk is a rarity, butter a myth, and it is doubtful whether a dozen wagon-loads of round potatoes are raised for market between Nashville and Memphis. To expect that an Irishmen is going to live on seed tick coffee, rusty bacon, and corn-bread, when there are good wages, beefsteak, and Democratic caucuses in the North, is an absurdity.

At last, it is granted that Cotton is not King. When the King dies the name of his successor resounds. The successor of the dead monarch is labor, and before him every knee shall bow. We have so much land that even skilful cultivators in the most favored regions of the North relax their grasp on large farms, for the contest with the cheap lands of the West is overpowering, and one who has not skill in other pursuits must, himself, work or die.

That plan of teaching white children to work is a good one, and the sooner it is carried out the better. Mr. Topp, the President of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, stated, before the war, that there were over 30,000 country people in Tennessee who had no work to do, while the corresponding class in the North were active in various mechanical industries.

Now, as the white people are going to work, and on the new system, we hope they will not take offense if we give a few directions. In the first place, as grass is to be the leading crop, the seed must be obtained from Louisville or Cincinnati. But do not imagine that these old cotton fields, which have been cropped for fifteen or twenty years, will bring grass, for they will do no such thing. To try it is to throw away the seed. You must have land which has been cleared only a few years, and where the deadened trees begin to shed the bark; or, what is better, clear new land, no matter if it is hilly, raise crops for one or two years, then sow a mixture of blue-grass, clover, and red-top. Then you must mow the weeds as often as they appear, and keep off the cattle for a year at least, for the soil is tender, and the stock will pull up the young grass by the roots. But do you say you want this fresh land for the growing of grain, that you cannot do without it, and that it was the cotton fields you were proposing to put in grass? Alas! young man, that old system of farming, which resulted in demands for Western Territories—which resulted in war, and finally in the negro being, as you say, good for nothing, is precisely what is the matter with your cotton crop this year. You raised corn and wheat on your fresh land, and your old cotton fields—barren and dusty and worn into gulleys—did the best they could, but they were unable to bring something out of nothing.

The dilemma in which Southern soil and the planters are placed is appalling, and we rejoice to see a faint appreciation of a remedy. We have said before, and we repeat, that we are in favor of a good round appropriation by Congress for the establishment of model farms, in various parts of the South, which shall teach the people—many of whom never saw a scythe—how to grow grass, and to establish more varied industries. There are millions of acres of hilly land, supposed to be worthless, but which can be put into luxuriant blue grass, and add untold millions to the wealth of the country. Besides these, there are large bodies of upland valleys or marshes, which, if drained, would produce heavy timothy grass. But the people are too poor to invest capital and to wait, and, worse than all, they do not know how to go to work. Now, inasmuch as the two sections, North and South, must stand or fall together, it is the duty of the North, with its greater capital and experience in farming, to help the South rise to a position which shall make her an equal. But the South must try to be in better humor with the poor colored people. We know they are ignorant, superstitious, and have some bad habits; still, they do know how to work, and this is worth millions; besides, they are your people, they have your habits and customs, and if you treat them fairly they will like you much better than they do Northern people. Both of you think Northern folks have queer ways. But they want friends, and they reach out their hands to those whom they think their friends.

Let us consider that the blacks are in the South for a wise purpose. Laying aside the old statements belonging to anti-slavery discussions, we will agree that a hot climate is most suited to the black man. For a few years the white man works well beneath that fiercely blazing sun, but after a while he droops and longs for the icy air and cooling streams, while he of the black skin sweats, and laughs, and shines. The idea that the Irish, German, or any other white man can, as a general thing, do fair work, year after year, in that climate, and withstand the malaria, epidemics, and depressing influences, is chimerical. The whites had better turn their attention to small farms, to commercial pursuits and the trades, leaving the blacks, under wise guidance, to restore the soil to its original fertility. It would not be a bad plan to try experiments by selling to the most industrious five or ten acres, and see what they will do. It is hardly fair to say that a people deprived of land are utterly unworthy. There are no trusty and valued men anywhere in the world who are destitute of land and home. Let us be calm and look at a whole country. Liberty has taken final refuge in America. On our soil all the nations of the earth are destined to be partakers of her precious gifts. Providence has placed the African in the burning South, and along with him the European, that he may teach and elevate him. Duty is to be done. The more northern parts of our country are fitted for the people of Northern Europe. Hence the Swede finds a congenial home in Wisconsin, the Norwegian in Minnesota. That Asia, the nursery of the human race, may also share in the blessings of liberty, thousands crowd from China to our distant Pacific shore. All these people have rights and occupancy from which they cannot be dispossessed.

HATS AND CAPS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
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THE FALL AND WINTER STYLE HATS
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NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Are commended to the especial attention of
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,
BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
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For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22mwlot
THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
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Three doors above Walnut.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
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Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 914 3m*

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FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
In the Land is now Possessed by
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.
NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.
ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF
AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7304p

☞ THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized in 1835.—Incorporated June 7, 1845.
Office, No. 507 NORTH Street.—Open from 2 to 5 P. M.
George H. Stuart, President.
Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President.
Rudolph K. Hoeflick, Secretary.
Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer, No. 133 N. Third st.
MANAGERS.
James Appleton,
Charles Santee,
James B. Rodgers,
Matthew Newkirk,
Charles L. Orum,
William M. Wilson,
Samuel Work,
Isaac R Smith,
George Nugent,
Robert Grigg,
Thomas Potter,
T. Esmonde Harper,
Alexander T. Lane,
Thomas Pedrick,
Henry M. Kimmey,
Samuel Mullen,
Thomas L. Gillespie,
Hiram Miller,
James W. Carson,
John Wiest.
General Agent—Emanuel H. Toland.
Missionaries—Albert G. Rowland, Wilmer W. Walter, Roland T. Kenell.

This institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of our city, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operations all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

It is conducted without reference to sect or party, and its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming to it for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

The General Agent and Missionaries are the only authorized collectors.

The officers and Managers earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for liberal aid to carry on this good work. The demands on the Society are increasing daily, and, from present indications, will be very heavy all through this winter.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer by mail, or by any of the Managers. 11 21 thstu26t

☞ "THE LANDS TO THE NORTH OF US."
THE GREAT LECTURE BY
GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,
Will be delivered, by request of the leading citizens of Philadelphia,
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1867
Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street; Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Risley's Book Stand, Continental Hotel, and at the door of the Hall, on the evening of the Lecture.
Admittance, 50 cents. No reserved seats. 11 29 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
The cars of this Company will commence running
ON SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1867,
And will be run on short time.
Exchange tickets sold at the usual rates, good on Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets and Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets cars.
JOHN S. BOTTORFF,
11 29 2t Superintendent.

☞ YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREPARE for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsm1m
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOVEMBER 29, 1867.
At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Clarence H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positions as Managers of said Company. F. MITCHELL,
11 29 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office. F. MITCHELL,
11 29 6t Secretary.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
For the convenience of its Stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.
11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
The stockholders are hereby notified that the State tax of THREE MILLS, now due on their stock, will be paid for them, to the Treasurer of the State.
11 29 6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A LECTURE ON THE "Glory" and the Shame of Solomon," will be delivered by the Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, Chesnut street; Episcopal Book Store, Chesnut street; and at the Hall. 11 29 3t*

☞ PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year. D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 20t* Secretary.

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [8 10 wsém
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—APOPLEXY.—Ye who are in hourly dread of death, whose lives hang on the snapping of a thread, would act wisely in having recourse to occasional doses of these safety valves or life-preserving pills—they regulate the action of the vital functions, equalize the circulation of the blood, and invigorate the nervous system. Persons of full habit, who are liable to epilepsy, rush of blood to the head, should always have a supply at hand.
Sold by all Druggists. 11 26 tuthsat

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET,
9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 815¾

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE
BUCK GLOVE
MANUFACTURERS,
McNEELY & CO.,
11 '0 wsm1mrp] NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dewar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 430 COMMERCE Street. 9 9¼

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department was held last evening, at the hall of the Fire Association, to make nominations for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, vacant by the death of David M. Lyle. Samuel S. Stone was called to the chair, and J. S. Stahl was selected to act as Secretary. The roll having been called, representatives of fifty fire companies answered to their names. The meeting then went into a nomination for candidates for the office of Chief Engineer, when Terrence McCusker, S. J. Sarger, Empire Hook and Ladder, No. 1, G. Downey, Jr., George Hensler, H. A. Cook, William Delaney, and A. J. Baker were named. The nominations then closed. The various fire companies will meet on Tuesday evening to elect their candidates for the office, and the Board of Directors will assemble on Wednesday evening to confirm the election.

The sub-committee having charge of the bill introduced into Common Council by Mr. Billington, providing for a paid fire department, met yesterday, and, after adopting several amendments, agreed to report it to the general Committee, and through them to Councils. The bill provides that the department shall consist of a Chief Engineer and six Assistant Engineers, and as many firemen, engine-men, hose-men, etc., as may be required. The Engineer and Assistants to be elected by Councils for three years. No person under twenty-one years of age to be an officer or member of the department, nor any one to be an officer or member who is not a legal voter in the city of Philadelphia. The other sections of the ordinance provide for the management of the department under the direction of the officers.

A meeting of delegates from the different steam fire engine companies of the city was held last evening, at the Hibernia Engine House, for the purpose of considering the proposition of asking of Councils an extra appropriation, in order to pay the necessary expenses pertaining to the support of steam fire engines. After considerable discussion, the meeting adjourned till next Friday evening.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—It will rejoice many Christian hearts among us to know that Rev. Dr. Sawtell, who, forty years ago, was a missionary in this city, and since that time has spent sixteen years in Europe in the seamen's cause, and ten years co-Secretary with Dr. Baird in the Foreign Evangelical Society, has accepted the appointment of Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, which has become a branch to the parent society. The Doctor has but just arrived in our city, to make it his future home, and where he is to plead the cause of three millions of the human family "who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in great waters," five hundred thousand of whom man our own ships. This city especially, together with the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the lower parts of New Jersey, are to constitute the field of his labors. We bespeak for him the warm sympathies and prayers of every Christian; yea more, the open pulpits and hearty response to his appeals in behalf of this great cause.

WHAT WE NEED.—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association have invited the Rev. Edward Eggleston, of Chicago, editor of that excellent periodical, *The Sunday School Teacher*, to address the superintendents and all other friends of Sabbath Schools in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, December 2, at 7½ o'clock. The subject of the lecture is, "What We Need," and it will be delivered in the Presbyterian church on Eleventh street, below Green. There will be no charge for admission, and an excellent opportunity afforded for all friends of the cause to listen to one of its ablest advocates. Mr. Eggleston, in company with Andrew A. Smith, of Brooklyn, and George H. Stuart, of this city, will address the Sabbath Schools of the same church, to-morrow, December 1, at 3 P. M., it being the occasion of their Twenty-first Anniversary.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.—The Quarterly Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held in this city, at the hall, Chesnut street, on Wednesday, December 4, commencing at 10 A. M. Amendments to the rules and regulations and committee reports will be submitted and considered. The election for officers will take place at this session.

On Thursday morning the Grand Master will hold a session for instruction in the work of the order. The body will be presided over by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Richard Vaux. The officers elected at the session to be held on December 4 will be installed into their respective offices at the annual session, on St. John the Evangelist's Day, Friday, December 27, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SHERIFF LYLE, who will assume the duties of his office on Monday next, has made the following appointments:—Solicitor, Isaac Gerhart; Principal Deputy, Thomas D. Smith; Execution Clerk, Captain John H. Magee; Appearance Clerk, Captain C. F. Maguire; Office Clerk, Lieutenant P. H. Zell. Deputies—First District—Captain F. McBride, W. H. P. Barnes. Second District—John R. Downing, William F. Vanhook. Third District—Major J. W. Fritz, William Wagner. Fourth District—George Fisher, John Davis, Jr. Fifth District—Chris. Snyder, Sergeant R. J. Earley. Court Deputy, P. F. Mealy; Bill Poster, George Emery; Prison Van, George W. Fox.

MARSHAL ELLMAKER yesterday sold, under a writ of sale issued by the District Court, the distillery of Hovey & Co., at Washington avenue and Broad street. It consisted of a large still, steam engine, boiler, belting, grain elevator, 300 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of rye, corn-mill, platform scale, fermenting tubs, iron safe, etc. The whole brought $5200 under the hammer—very considerably below the assessed value.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—Edward Graham was arrested on Thursday afternoon, while the funeral procession of the late Chief Engineer was passing up Ridge avenue, on the charge of violating the professional thieves law. He had a hearing yesterday, before Alderman Beitler, and was committed for ninety days.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, about 7 o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of Thompson & Young's dry house, in Buttonwood street, near Twelfth. The fire originated in the second-story of the building, and burned until about $700 worth of lumber was destroyed.

APPOINTED CONTROLLER.—Dr. S. P. Brown, who was appointed School Controller for the Fourteenth Section, by the District Court, has declined to serve, and Albert C. Roberts has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT.—M'lle Marie Zoe, the "Cuban Sylph," will begin an engagement on Monday evening, in the *French Spy*. She plays the triple part in this drama in an attractive manner. Zoe is a great favorite in other cities, and we have no doubt Philadelphians will be delighted with her.

AT MR. HASSLER'S MATINEE, on Monday, the following programme will be performed:—

1. Overture—"*King Yvetot*"..........Adam
2. Quadrille in military style..........Strauss
3. Piano Solo—"Reverie au bord du mer"..........Willmers (Mr. George Felix Benkert.)
4. Grand Operatic selection—"*Alessandro Stradella*"..........Flotow
5. Overture—"*The Merry Wives of Windsor*"..........Nicolai
6. Galop—"Thunder and Lightning"..........Seka.
7. Conjuration and Benediction of the Poignards, from "*The Huguenots*"..........Meyerbeer

THE SERIES of Habelmann's costume concerts are to be concluded by performances on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. Mr. Joseph Hermanns is engaged for his great *role* of "Mephistopheles," in *Faust*, and "Rocco," in *Fidelio*; Madame Johannsen for "Leonora," and Mr. Habelmann for "Count Almaviva."

MRS. LANDER is announced to appear as "Elizabeth," at the Academy of Music, next Monday evening. The following, from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, refers to her recent appearance in that city:—

"No one can be disappointed in Mrs. Lander. She is all that her most eulogistic critics have claimed for her, and her personation of this great character is an event in the history of the New York stage. Her presence, her voice, her manner are all in her favor; and she carries away the queenly part of 'Elizabeth' with a spirit and power that call to mind the best acting of Ristori, and which solicit comparisons most flattering to the American actress."

SUNDAY CONCERTS.—The Sunday Music Association have received such encouragement that they intend inaugurating a series of concerts about the middle of next month. Mr. Mark Hassler, of musical fame, has been selected as the directing manager of the movement, and his name insures success.

AT MR. CARL SENTZ'S NEXT MATINEE, on Thursday afternoon, December 5, Mr. Charles H. Jarvis will preside at the piano.

The Rights of the Colored Man—Judge Agnew's Opinion.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company vs. Mary E. Miles, is an event to be deplored by all good citizens, not only as an act of injustice to one person, but as an indication of a lower moral tone in that Court than might have been expected at this day, and also for the sake of its evil influence on that public sentiment which has so long been arrayed against the colored man. Comparatively few readers will carefully examine the sophistry of Judge Agnew's argument, or perceive the inconsistency between some of his assertions. Many will be satisfied that he has thrown the dignity of his judicial robe over the low and unchristian prejudice against the negro which they indulge in themselves; and in his official words find their fancied justification for acts of oppression towards their fellow-citizens.

The Judge admits that no one can be excluded from a public carriage on account of color: and concedes, in this case, the negro's "right to be carried precisely on the same footing with a white man," and then argues in defense of the action of the Railroad Company in requiring colored persons to occupy seats which shall separate them from white persons. Yet it is a well-known fact that a white man, on entering a railroad car, takes any unoccupied seat which he chooses, and may hold it as his by right, and that any attempt on the part of a conductor to remove him from it by force, excepting in the case of disorderly conduct, would subject such conductor to a conviction for assault and battery. Even if a white man should choose a seat by the side of a colored man, no conductor would dare to lay his hand upon him to remove him, and no court would justify such attempted removal. It is evident, therefore, that in the case before Judge Agnew the colored passenger was not allowed her "right to be carried precisely on the same footing as a white man."

The arguments or illustrations drawn from the existence of a ladies' car on many railroad trains, and the practice common during the war of assigning separate cars for the use of soldiers, are not applicable to this case, because the one is an expression of courtesy from men towards women, which the latter cannot claim as a legal right, and the other was an arrangement for *mutual* convenience and satisfaction, but which could not have been enforced upon any soldier who, having bought a first-class ticket, chose to take any unoccupied seat in the train. The analogy in the case of an innkeeper fails, because no one claims or desires that hotels shall be thrown open, like railroad cars, for the selection of places by those who enter them; and the inquiry if it would be a reasonable regulation to compel passengers, black and white, to room together, has no imaginable application to the case, as no one attempted or proposed to compel any white person to sit by the side of a colored one in the car.

The Judge says:—"To assert separateness is not to declare inferiority in either." This depends on the way in which it is asserted. If, while the white man's right to choose his seat is acknowledged and respected, the colored man has his assigned to him because his presence is offensive to his white fellow-citizens, the act *does* assert the inferiority of the colored man, and declares that he shall be subject, to this extent at least, to all who wear a white skin. This judicial argument, like most arguments in behalf of despotism, seeks a substantial basis in precedent. The laws and customs of the State are appealed to, and judicial decisions quoted, to prove that the *status* of the negro never fell within the term "freeman" in the several Constitutions, and that the emancipation act of 1780 did not elevate him to the citizenship of the State. Reference is also made to the action of the people of Pennsylvania in 1838, which deprived the black man of his right to vote in the Commonwealth. The Judge seems to forget that he began his statement of the case before him with a concession that black and white passengers had the same rights. If that is his interpretation of the law, of what use are his precedents? And what *can* such precedents prove? That the black man has been deprived of citizenship, of freedom, on account of his color; that, being weak, he has been the victim of oppression; that the white man, in his greater strength, has meanly robbed him. What then? Does a Judge of our Supreme Court really mean to say that acts of injustice in the past sanction and sanctify violations of men's rights to-day? That would be to say that man can change the eternal laws of right and wrong. That would be to deny that the essence of law is justice.

This decision and the arguments on which it is based are sufficiently unjust and injurious towards an intelligent, peaceful, loyal class of his fellow-citizens; but to all this the Judge has added insult. Does he *mean* to taunt them, from his high seat, with the fact that they are compelled by the prejudices of their white brethren to "occupy separate places of public worship and amusement?" that they are allowed to "fill no civil or political stations, not even sitting to decide their own causes?" He is not ashamed to proclaim, with evident approval, the disgraceful fact that, even in the solemn hour when black men nobly gave their lives to save the nation which had oppressed them, they were carefully separated from white soldiers, until, dying for a common cause, the blood of white and black moistened one field, and their spirits ascended to one Father.

The friends of justice may well rejoice that the passage of the act of our Legislature prohibiting distinction between railroad passengers on account of race or color, will save the Commonwealth from any more such judicial decisions in the future; though they may not agree with Judge Agnew's assertion, that the act is itself an indication of the legislative understanding that the law was different previously. Special statutes, with heavy penalties, are sometimes necessary to enforce simple justice. M. G.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·04	MOON RISES	8 39
SUN SETS	4 34	HIGH WATER	4 34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
St'r F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, 5 days from New Orleans, via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. brig Albert Dewis, Dewis, from London, via Falmouth Oct. 10, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Schr Eva May, Richards, 7 days from Portland, with headings to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Nile, Buckson, 2 days from Leipsic, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. Barratt.
Schr Sallie Vessey, Marion, 1 day from New Castle, with bark to J. Barratt.
Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, from New Haven.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 27—6 P. M.—The following vessels are reported by Mr David A. West, pilot, as having gone to sea last night and this morning:—Ships Bombay and Wyoming, for Liverpool; barques Harvest Moon, for Gibraltar; M. E. Corning, for Rotterdam; brigs Normanby, for Gibraltar; A. Wellington, for Matanzas; A. Mitchell, for St. John N. B.; Five Brothers, for St. Thomas; E. H. Rich, for Marseilles; Idella, for Liverpool; Angelia, for Trinidad; Mary A. Read, for Portland; and schr Sallie B., for Cienfuegos, all from Philadelphia. Wind E. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington yesterday.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, from Havana, at New York yesterday.
Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, hence, at Portland 22d instant.
Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Norbury, for Philadelphia in 2 weeks, at Swan River 29th ult.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, hence, at Norfolk 27th inst.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst., having repaired.
Schrs M. Fillmore, Chase, and Surprise, Beers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Wilson, hence, at Gloucester 23d inst.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 27th inst.
Schr L. Q. Harned, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 27th inst.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 27th inst.
Schr Helen, Carroll, hence for Bath, sailed from Newport 27th inst.
Schr Crown Point, Severs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 27th inst.
Schrs Silver Magnet, Watson; J. Cadwalader, Steelman; and T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th inst.
Schrs C. Walker, McFarlane, and Champion, Clark, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 26th instant.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 25th inst.

FINANCIAL.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange		U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t30 4p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange		U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 11 51m

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s

As the Government will change its terms of conversion on December 1st, parties may make a saving by converting prior to that date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
11 16 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867.

CAPITAL..........$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1013 Chesnut street; Levi's Gents' Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 14 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 205 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1522 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.

Washing done at 80 cts per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent.

Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 120 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12smthrp Philadelphia

GROCERIES, ETC.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
FLOUR STORE,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.
CHOICE BRANDS OF [11 23 6trp*
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER

Our usual supply of this
CELEBRATED CIDER,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital..........$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth

---

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 14p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
2 22tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.

October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address	$4 50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's	$33 00
10 Tickets to 1 address	9 00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's	40 00
20 Tickets to 1 address	17 50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's	80 00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
T. B. PUGH..........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, December 2,
and every evening until further notice,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport),
in her great classic and historic role of

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the Signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart),
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Being a translation and adaptation of Giacometti's celebrated Tragedy of that name, rendered so famous by Madame Ristori in Italian.

MRS. LANDER AS ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR AS ESSEX.
Supported by
THE LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $10.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY morning, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 26

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING Dec. 2,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA
of the popular and beautiful pantomimist and actress,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
who has been engaged for
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
and who will appear in a varied round of
POPULAR PLAYS.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
M'lle MARIE ZOE will appear in her own representation of
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
Box Sheet now open. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. Begins at 7·45.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON—MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
LAST NIGHT OF BOUCICAULT'S
NEW PLAY,
HUNTED DOWN;
OR
THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
To conclude with the intensely interesting drama, in three acts, entitled
SIXTEEN-STRING JACK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF SURF.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 30,
Twenty-sixth and last representation of Olive Logan's comedy of
SURF! SURF! SURF!
with its great cast, including Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Last Night of the PANORAMA.
Last Night of the HOP.
Last Night of the grand SURF BATHING SCENE.
MONDAY, Dec. 2—ROSEDALE,
in all its original splendor.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 30,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will appear for the sixth time in his
GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
a picture of men and manners of the present day, entitled THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
(A Scampish character on "The Chances").
Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr FRANK BROWER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HABELMANN'S
OPERATIC CONCERTS IN COSTUME,
AT
CONCERT HALL,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 5 and 6.
M'me JOHANNSEN,
M'me BEHRENS,
JOSEPH HERMANNS, the great Basso,
JEAN LOUIS,
THEO. HABELMANN,
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR
AND CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA.
Grand Selections from
FAUST, BARBER OF SEVILLE, AND FIDELIO.
Subscription Tickets for Two Nights..........$1·50
Single Ticket..........$1·00
To be had at the Music Stores of Mr. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8. 11 30

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor,
Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso.
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist,
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS..........ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 26 6t

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PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND
EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET
AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	50 cents
Children under 12 years of age	25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)	25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 23 1m

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NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE SEASON.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
PROGRESS OF A NATION.
PROGRESS OF A NATION.
PROGRESS OF A NATION.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH IN HIS DUTCH.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH IN HIS DUTCH.
FRANK MORAN AS MACALISTER.
FRANK MORAN AS MACALISTER.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents.
On Monday next a grand change of programme.
REVIVAL OF THE MINSTREL SCENE.
REVIVAL OF THE MINSTREL SCENE.

CARL SENTZ'S
ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
At 3½ o'clock,
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Piano Solo—Mr. C. H. JARVIS.
Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
Single Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 26

THE FALL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
is now open to the public at the
NEW GALLERIES,
No. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
DAY AND EVENING,
and will continue open until TUESDAY, December 3, the day of the ANNUAL SALE. [11 14 thstu

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HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, AT CONCERT HALL, EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Single Admission, 50 cents; Package four tickets, $1; "Coupon" of thirty tickets $5. 11 22wfm

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GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 2 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

The Future of the Republican Party.

The Republican party is as a tree which has planted its roots so deep as not to fear the blasts of adverse winds. If destruction comes, it will be the result of internal decay, not external violence. If, then, there is any sign of weakness evident, it is the duty of the members to look within, and see what has caused it. So far as the principles of our party are concerned, they are its towers of strength. It is the first and only party which has seized on the great progressive ideas of the age, and made them its own. It is the only party which is of the people and for the people; and when we talk of its overthrow, we confess ourselves skeptical as to the ultimate success of right. Despite the jeers of the enemy and the dolorous wailings of our would-be friends, the trunk of the tree, to keep up our simile, is sound; it is only the branches which have been weakened by a diminution of the vital forces. A brilliant and successful future is yet in store for us, and those who predict its early dissolution forget on what it bases its claim to popular support.

The Republican party is emphatically the party of labor. Its heart has ever beat in unison with the workman. It is his champion and friend. Not only is it the advocate of that great safeguard of the interests of our labor, protection, but it is the only party which is in favor of that great principle. Were it overcome, the wall which separates the indigent and starving poor of Europe from the thrifty and comfortable laborer in America would be broken down. By competition all wages would be reduced to a universal level; and it requires no knowledge to know whether European labor would be elevated or our own degraded. The success of the Democracy would mean free trade, pauper competition, and a heavy fall of wages. When the comfort of millions depends on our success, when the future progress and development of our mighty nation rests on the decision of the contest, who can doubt but that we will succeed? The country could not spare the Republican party now. The country could not afford to see the principles for which we contend defeated. Those, then, who talk about defeat, unless we defeat ourselves, are prophets of evil, and their discouraging predictions pass by unheeded.

Again, the great doctrine of our party, declared by Jefferson nearly a century ago, that all men are created free and equal, is one which day by day is gaining ground. Five years ago it was the law that if a man was black his testimony could not be received in a court of justice—as if morality depended on the color of the skin. Who would favor such a doctrine to-day? Five years ago a black man could not invest his savings in a lot of ground, because no black could hold real estate. Has that doctrine an advocate to-day? Ten years ago all who opposed even the extension of slavery, much less its continuance, were looked upon with contempt, as fanatics. What man, North or South, would have it renewed now? If, therefore, by the most decided proof of which the mind is capable, we see from experience that prejudice may be overcome by education, why should we deem it impossible or improbable that what the people are not educated up to to-day will be favorably received by them ten years hence? It is well, then, for the Republican party, after nailing to its mast the motto "Equal and exact justice to all men," to bide its time and wait until the people are ready for its views. As we deem the time certain to come, it is no abandonment of our principles, no pusillanimity, but only wise discretion to avoid forcing issues when unprepared, rather than wait until time shall have done for us what enlightenment cannot accomplish. Of the great magnitude of the question there can be no doubt. Can we, then, expect that the nation will be thrown back half a century in its prosperity by the defeat of the Republican party? We will not believe it.

Again, the permanence and security of our national debt demands that we should continue in power. It is a sacred duty imposed upon the nation to pay its indebtedness, and the Democracy are already conjuring up their brains to see how actual, if not open, repudiation can be accomplished. The honor of America, therefore, demands that we have the ascendancy. Can those who have watched the progress of our nation believe that such an eternal stain will be allowed to soil our national honor?

The great principles, therefore, which are bound up in our party, and which are of such vital importance to the future greatness of our country, are bulwarks on which we build up our abiding faith in the continued life of the Republican party. All that is requisite for victory is wisdom. When, therefore, we criticize the policy of our party leaders, we say not a word against the party. With it, good or bad, in victory or defeat, our lot is irrevocably cast. But believing as we do that a correction of internal evils will leave us nothing to fear from external foes, we have spoken with frankness and not with despondency. It is because we are so sure that we can win, that we do not hesitate to point out the evils which have crept into our organization, and which are the only means of endangering its life. There has been too much devotion to side issues, too much corruption, too much headlong advocacy of principles which, although true, it is indiscreet to force, without preparation, on the people. What we want is to correct the mistakes—to cut free from side questions—to purify the party—to make energy be tempered with common sense. If these be accomplished—and we see no reason why they should not be—we consider the victory of our party next year as certain as the day of election arrives. There is no cause for despondency. On the contrary, we are far stronger to-day than we have been for years. We are stronger in that we know where we are weak. We see the wrong, and can correct it. Let, then, all of the party keep of good heart. A little exertion will place us on that road, broad and straight, which leads to power. A little exercise of energy, a little effort to cast out corruption, and a little caution to the Hotspurs of our party, will make our army invincible.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From Pittsburg to Chicago—Importance of this Line of Road to Philadelphia—Connecting Link for the Pacific Railroad Commerce—Manufacturing Villages in Ohio—Sleeping-Cars—Ventilation and Heating—A Railroad Smash-Up, Etc.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—I left Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. This road, in connection with the Pennsylvania Central, is a favorite route from Chicago to the East. It is very direct, there are few changes, the roads are well managed, and good time is made without excessive rates of speed. The "Fast" line, leaving Philadelphia at 12 o'clock noon, makes the run to Chicago in thirty-three hours, a distance of 833 miles. The route is also a desirable one for shippers, goods being forwarded without delay and in good time. I was told in Pittsburg, by one of her business men, that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Road, under the efficient management of its President, General Cass, is paying regularly a dividend of ten per cent. per annum on its stock. In these days of the depression of railroad stocks, and of popular unbelief in their value as an investment, this fact is worth mentioning. This road is one of great importance to Philadelphia, as it is her only direct route to Chicago, the great emporium of the West; and this importance is much enhanced when we look at the probable development of the commerce of the future, consequent upon the completion of the Pacific Railroad. Trains are now running regularly from Chicago, by way of Omaha, to Cheyenne, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The route is very direct, being in an almost due east and west line. At the same time, Chicago, not content with this easy and sure monopoly of the business of the main line of the Pacific Road, is stretching out her arms to control, or at least divide, the business of the Kansas Pacific Road. By a road just completed from Cameron, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to Kansas City, the eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific Road, Chicago is placed in direct connection with the latter road. Two immense bridges are being built, the one over the Mississippi at Quincy, the other over the Missouri at Kansas City, and when these shall have been completed, loaded cars can run without break or transshipment from Chicago to the western terminus of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad. Chicago thus grasps the eastern terminus of each of these great lines of road, which are so rapidly pushing beyond the western frontier. This fact cannot fail to give her great influence over the commerce of these roads, and to make her the virtual point of distribution for it. In this view of the subject, the Pittsburg and Chicago line becomes one of great interest to Philadelphia, for it enables her to compete for a business which otherwise must pass unchallenged to New York and Boston by the more northerly and easterly lines.

The run from Pittsburg through Western Pennsylvania and Ohio was a pleasant one. The air was peculiarly soft and balmy, so that we sat with open windows, while the mellow haze of the Indian summer atmosphere gave a subdued and quiet aspect to the ever-changing landscape. This section of the country was suffering greatly from drouth, the fields looking brown and bare, and the roads deeply encumbered with dust. I was gratified, however, to observe that the fall wheat was looking finely in most places, though the breadth sown does not seem to be large.

Fine villages of from five to eight and ten thousand inhabitants are growing up all along this road, such as Alliance, Mansfield, Massillon, Fort Wayne, Crestline, etc. All of them have, more or less, a manufacturing basis. The making of agricultural implements seems to be a specialty. All through the West the use of new and improved machinery in conducting farming operations has increased wonderfully during the past few years. As a consequence, an immense demand has grown up for reapers, mowers, threshers, separators, horse-hay-forks, and the like, which has stimulated this branch of manufactures into activity in many even of the smaller towns. McCormick, of this city, has made a millionare's fortune out of his reapers, and others have made a great deal of money in the business. The farming operations of the West could not be carried on at all, on their present scale, without the aid of improved machinery. And yet the demand has not been satisfied. The prairies will never yield their full product until the steam plough shall be brought to such perfection as to insure its general use. This great State of Illinois does not cultivate, as yet, one-fifth of the area of her arable land—and yet the aggregate of her agricultural productions exceeds those of any other State in the republic.

We took supper at Alliance, a smart, growing village at the intersection of the Pittsburg and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroads. The fare was good, the charge reasonable, and a sufficient time was given for eating the meal. I observe of late years, in travelling, a growing improvement in railroad eating houses. The meals are better, more abundant, and better cooked than they used to be. Yet they might be better. You get no good coffee. The decoction sold under that name is a vile imitation of the genuine article, and is made, I suppose, from some of the "essences" or "preparations" which the high prices of real coffee during the past few years have brought into use.

Our railroad sleeping cars are a strange mixture of good and evil. As select and comfortable cars during the *day* they are admirable, and quite worth the extra fare paid for them; but as *sleeping* cars I must denounce them as simply abominable, and that for one cause—*the lack of ventilation.* As the most of them are constructed, there is not sufficient means of ventilation, and the facilities that are afforded are almost universally discarded by the ignorant persons in charge of the cars. The consequence is that forty or fifty persons are confined all night in a tight box, to breathe and breathe the corrupted air, exhausted of its oxygen, to start with, by two stoves. The effects must be deadly in the extreme, especially upon those who often use them. And yet, strange to say, you rarely hear passengers complain. They seem to sleep right through it all with the utmost unconcern. I did see one lady, however, on this train, who gave up her state-room after she had taken it, and changed for an open section, because the state-room was too confined.

The fact seems to be that the mass of people who travel, and are able to sustain the extra expense of sleeping cars, are not sufficiently accustomed to properly ventilated sleeping rooms at home to be conscious of the terrible want of ventilation in the cars. The true remedy is to so build the cars that ventilation shall be infallibly secured, independent of the passengers or attendants. Here is a chance for the inventive genius of Mr. Leeds, of our city, whose admirable lectures upon the ventilation of houses ought to be more widely circulated among the masses. If people lived in well-ventilated houses, they could not endure without a protest our illy-ventilated cars. The present method of heating railroad cars is also inefficient, and unphilosophical to the last degree. A stove at each end of the car merely warms the air in the upper section of the car, about the passengers' heads, while the floor is left almost as cold as though there were no fire at all. What is wanted is some method by which the floor, or the passengers' feet, shall be heated. Until that is done, the heating of railroad cars will have to be put on a par with their ventilation.

I speak of these matters because there are no people who travel so much as Americans do, and intelligent criticism is what our railroad managers need. Our railroads have many excellent features, but in some respects they might be vastly improved.

We passed through a good part of Ohio in the night, and should have made Fort Wayne, Ind., for breakfast; but towards morning we came to a prolonged and ominous halt. The unusual stillness, like that of a boat which has made her port while you were asleep, awoke the passengers, and in response to the usual buzz of inquiries as to what was the matter, we were informed that there had been a smash-up, caused by the collision of a couple of freight trains, and that the track was so obstructed that it would require several hours to remove the *debris* so as to allow us to pass. A visit to the wreck confirmed the statement. The accident had occurred in this wise:—A freight train going East had stopped at a small station called Monroeville to take on a lot of hogs. The station, it seems, was not a regular stopping place, but merely a switch for taking and leaving freight, as occasion might require. Another freight train following the first was not notified of this stoppage, and, running along at full speed, ran into the rear of the first while it was taking on the stock, and made a tremendous wreck. Several of the hogs were killed, cars were smashed, whirled around across the track, run into and on top of one another, corn scattered for rods along the road, and a genuine smash-up made. Fortunately no person was injured. The responsibility for the accident seemed to be divided between the telegraph operator at the station back, who had neglected to inform the following train of the stoppage of the other at Monroeville, and the conductor of the train which stopped in omitting to send back a flagman to guard the rear. As the railroad company must have lost several thousand dollars by the accident, I presume it will fix the responsibility somewhere. Had it been a passenger train thus run into, the loss of life would have been fearful, and perhaps as horrible as that of a few days since on one of the roads leading into Cincinnati, where several persons were burned to death. After about five hours' delay the track was sufficiently cleared to allow us to pass, and we sped on our way. We arrived in Chicago after all the Saturday trains on connecting roads for points beyond had left, much to the disappointment of some of our passengers, who had hoped to spend the Sabbath with their families, but were obliged to stay over in Chicago.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON, OF** Chicago, by special invitation of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, will deliver a free Lecture to the Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers of Philadelphia, in the SPRING GARDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, below Green MONDAY, December 2, at 7½ P. M. Subject—"What we Need."

☞ **ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, ROX-**borough, Philadelphia.—Service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Seats provided *freely* for all who wish to attend.
On Advent Sunday (December 1) there will Sermon and Holy Communion in the morning, and an Address and Religious Poem in the evening.

☞ **THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF** sermons to Medical Students, by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop CLARKSON, D. D., at ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Market, on Sunday Evening next at 7½ o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for Students.

☞ **THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE.

☞ **REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH** To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Sabbath service by the Pastor elect, the Rev. B. L. AGNEW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.**—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. DICKSON, of New York.

☞ **LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL** TWELFTH and OXFORD Sts.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. Services at 10½. At 7½—Subject, "Infidel's God! Is it Not Inferior?" Pews free.

☞ **SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV.** J. F. McCLELLAND will preach a sermon to Young Men in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on Sabbath next, December 1. Rev. GEORGE C. WELLS, of Albany, N. Y., will preach at 10½ A. M.

☞ **THE REV. DR. CROWELL WILL** preach a Missionary Sermon to children in the Church on BROAD street, above Chesnut, to-morrow, at 3½. Parents and children are especially invited.

☞ **"HE SHALL COME DOWN LIKE** rain upon the mown grass."—A sermon on this subject to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. DR. MARCH, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.

☞ **UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMAN-**town.—Rev. DR. FURNESS will preach to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JOSEPH MAY in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **REV. F. L. ROBBINS WILL OFFI-**ciate in the OXFORD CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets. To-morrow Morning and Evening.

☞ **REV. GEORGE C. WELLS, OF** Albany, N. Y., will preach in WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH, on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **GERMANTOWN SECOND PRES-**BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. IJAMS.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm3p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

☞ THE VERDICT OF PUBLIC TASTE, like the political vote of the country, settles many delicate questions, and the immense demand for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" shows that verdict to be overwhelmingly in favor of the article, as the finest perfume on this continent.—*Greenport Times.* 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, the following communication was received and read, viz.:—

To the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company:—

Gentlemen:—I hereby respectfully tender to you my resignation of the office of President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In doing so, I may be permitted to state that this movement has not been prompted or suggested in any degree by others, but has originated entirely from my own convictions of duty to myself, and a desire to benefit the Stockholders in a recent emergency.

For some time past, as some of you have known, I have felt oppressed with a sense of the yearly increasing difficulties and responsibilities of my position, and anxious for relief from long continued and unintermitted application to the duties connected with it; but the immediate cause of my placing my resignation, as I did last week, at the command of the chairman of the Executive Committee, was a desire to open the way for some gentleman of distinguished financial ability and resources to step in and extricate the Company from the pecuniary embarrassment which had arisen from the unexpected failure of our negotiations for the sale of our new loan in England.

In taking leave of you, I desire to express my high respect for each member of the Board, and my grateful appreciation of the confidence you have been pleased to repose in me. Elected to the Presidency by the unsolicited vote of the Board, in January, 1863, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of my uncle, I have held the office for a period of nearly five years, which, by reason of what has been accomplished during that time, will constitute no insignificant or unimportant epoch in the history of the company.

The disastrous flood of June, 1862, had destroyed the upper section of our navigation, shattered the lower section, and isolated it from the Old Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, leaving the company in a condition which invited the efforts of opposing interests to prevent us from re-establishing ourselves in a strong and independent position in the valley of the Lehigh, by cutting us off from direct communication with any other source of trade than our own mines, and leaving us under the yearly increasing disadvantage of having no winter outlet for ourselves or our customers.

These antagonistic efforts were made, but without success; and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, through the extension of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad from White Haven to a connection with the railroads across New Jersey, aided by other important measures taken by this Board, instead of occupying to-day a position of inferiority and dependence, has achieved one of such great intrinsic strength, that notwithstanding recent pecuniary embarrassments, it must, if properly guarded, lead in due time to a development of trade to which it is difficult to assign limits.

The original conception of the important work to which I have alluded, and its execution in the face of every difficulty that rival interests could interpose, are to be mainly ascribed, I think, to the Company's Chief Engineer; but to the Board of Managers belongs the credit, in which I claim a share, of having sustained him in his project with almost entire unanimity. Time will show whether, in so doing, we have, as some suppose, been plunging inconsiderately into foolish expenditures of money, or have been laying broad and deep the foundation of future prosperity on an enlarged scale.

The construction of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad down the valley of the Lehigh is not all, however, that has been accomplished by the Board during the period referred to. The completion and recent absorption into our own organization of the Nanticoke Railroad, located to draw the trade of the Wilkesbarre coal field to our main line; the lease for ninety-nine years of the Delaware Division Canal, at a rent which, though high, secures the independence of our own navigation; important contracts for future business with the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad Company, and various coal companies, and latterly the purchase of a controlling interest in the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are all important measures, some of which cannot fail, and all of which may be hoped to aid largely to the future prosperity of the Company, and secure for it a full share of the ever-increasing coal trade of this State.

Whilst it is a subject of great regret that the issue of new stock which became necessary in September last to carry into effect one of the measures above referred to, should have resulted, through the ill-advised haste of the recipients to realize on their stock, in breaking down the market price, thus affecting the credit of the Company, and interfering with their financial arrangements, yet it is satisfactory to remember that the Board were emphatic in their opinion that the transaction which involved the issue of the stock would be in a high degree promotive of the permanent interests of the stockholders, and were unanimous in their approval of it. I have not understood that they have seen any reason to change that opinion.

We also have to regret that, in our anxiety to complete this year the extension of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, we were led to rely too confidently on the sale of our new loan in London, and to negotiate temporary loans here to a large amount, with the expectation of soon paying them off with the money to be received from England; but in this matter, also, the executive officers of the company acted under the direction of the Board, and must ascribe the embarrassments which ensued to circumstances beyond their control.

In closing I beg to make my acknowledgments to the several Managers for the disinterested zeal they have always shown in their endeavors to promote the interests of the Company, and for the harmony and uniform courtesy which have always prevailed at their weekly meetings. I can say for myself that I am conscious of having faithfully endeavored to do my duty. For ten years I have scarcely been absent as many days from my work, and then only by reason of sickness or family bereavement.

That the Company may soon enter upon that career of renewed prosperity which we all believe to be in store for it in the future, so that our stockholders may reap in the shape of good dividends the benefit of the large expenditures we have felt called on to make according to our best judgment of their interests, is the warm wish of your friend and obedient servant, JAMES S. COX.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1867.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Jas. S. Cox, Esq., of his office as President of this Company, the Board of Managers desire hereby to express their sincere personal regard and their sense of his honest devotion to the interests of the company, and of his zealous discharge of the duties of his office.

Resolved, That Mr. Cox's letter of resignation be entered on the minutes, and that the Secretary cause the same to be published with these resolutions, and also sent in circular form to the stockholders.

1t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

☞ **GRAND UNION FAIR**
OF THE
Baptist Churches of Philadelphia,
IN AID OF THE
MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL,

Now being erected under the auspices of the CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION, will open MONDAY EVENING, December 9, next, at CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.

An excellent selection of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices at the tables of the different Churches. ALL CHANCES, VOTING, SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination is earnestly solicited and expected.

Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street and from the Superintendents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sunday Schools. 11 30 2t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
Will be held at the League House,
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9.
AT 7 O'CLOCK.

At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
11 30 7t SECRETARY.

☞ THE MODEL HOME—A PLEA FOR Marriage and Domestic Joys.
A NEW LECTURE,
BY
REV. A. A. WILLITS,

In the Church corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7:30 o'clock.

In aid of the Young People's Mission Sabbath School.

Tickets, 50 cents at the door. 11 31 2t*

☞ OFFICE TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

The Interest Coupons due on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office on and after Dec. 2, 1867.

11 30 3t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BUSINESS EDUCATION.
THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

This institution, incorporated by the Legislature, and possessing all the powers and privileges of classical colleges, offers to
YOUNG MEN
The very highest advantages for a thorough practical education for business. The course of instruction is upon a basis that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and hundreds of graduates are now holding prominent positions in this city who can testify to its superior value and pre-eminently practical character.
BOOK-KEEPING,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL LAW,
CORRESPONDENCE,
BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.
Circulars on application. 1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1867.—AT A STATED MEETING OF THE HIBERNIA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1, held at their Hall, on this (Friday) evening, the following was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, There is at present a vacancy existing for the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, caused by the decease of David M. Lyle, Esq.; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Company, having full confidence in the ability and integrity of COLONEL HENRY A. COOK, do hereby nominate him for the position of Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, and would most respectfully solicit the co-operation of our fellow members of the Fire Department to secure his election for the unexpired term of David M. Lyle.

From the minutes. JOSEPH BARTON,
President.
JOHN MEAD, JR., Assistant Secretary. 1t

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
OF
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now receiving from the recent
AUCTION SALES,
SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF
Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
Superior Quality Blankets,
All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

THE BEST

CHRISTMAS GIFT,

WILLCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE

DOES ALL KIND OF WORK.
MAKES NO NOISE.
IS ALWAYS READY. [11 30 smw3t

No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL SALE
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THEIR GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1867,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. 11 30 3t

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.
RICH FANCY GOODS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY,
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
OR
MODERATION IN PRICE.
Rich Bohemian and China Vases, and Toilet Sets,
Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases,
Rich Work Boxes, Jewel and Odor Cases,
Fine Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Cabas, Folios, and Companions,
Gilt-mounted Card Stands and Watch-holders,
Scotch Wood and Vienna Goods,
Paris Fans and Jewelry,
Cigar Stands, Tobacco Boxes,
Jet and Rubber Jewelry,
Silk Umbrellas and Canes,
Leather Bags, Pocket-Books,
Card Cases, Toilet Goods, etc.,
with a complete assortment of articles suitable for
BRIDAL,
BIRTHDAY,
OR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At greatly reduced prices. H. DIXON,
11 30 12 7 10 12 14 17 19 21 No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS $1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to
$102,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 wsa2m4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
CHOICE ALMARIE GRAPES
45 Cents Per Pound.
New Bethlehem Buckwheat.
NEW
WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m]
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

NEW FOREIGN FRUIT.
Large Dehesa Layer Raisins.
London Layers.
Muscatel.
Sultana, and
Seedless Raisins.
Currants and Citron.
New Figs, Prunes, Prunelles.
Stewart's Broken Candy,
Havana Oranges, Paradise Nuts,
Pecan Nuts.
Paper Shell Almonds.
Also, White Almeria Grapes
At Fifty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuths]

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3tustf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit
Over all other American Exhibitors,
And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthstf
BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Closing out at Reduced Prices, at
MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIful Bay Hambletonian HORSES, 15½ hands high, and sound in every particular. Prompt drivers, and fearless of locomotives. Inquire at No. 128 N. EIGHTEENTH Street. 11 30 2t*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.—As the holiday season approaches, people are beginning to look about them [illegible] to ascertain what articles are most desirable for presentation to their friends, and to find the best place in which to pro[illegible]cure them. Undoubtedly a handsome piece of silver-plated ware, or a silver-plated set, is the most acceptable present that could be given. Always useful, it is more ornamental than china, and infinitely more durable. Of course, care must be taken to procure the ware from a reliable establishment, and the best place in this city is certainly that at the N. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets. John O. Mead was one of the first manufacturers of plated ware in this city, and all the members of the old firm of John O. Mead & Sons are to be found in this establishment, where all the work is done under their immediate supervision. Particular attention is given to the manufacture of *hard metal* goods, which are fully equal to the celebrated Sheffield ware in durability and finish. First-class artists are constantly employed here in producing new, unique, and beautiful designs, which will compare favorably with those of the most celebrated European artists. Persons here have the advantage of selecting from the largest stock to be found in the United States, comprising every variety and style. Among the many articles may be mentioned a few, such as Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors (Breakfast and Dinner), Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Celery Stands, Fruit Dishes, Sugar Baskets, Oyster and Soup Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Butter Dishes, Cake Knives, Fish Knives, Crumb Scrapers, Kettles, Bouquet-Holders, Pudding Dishes, Ice Bowls, Goblets, Cups.

THE ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT VESUVIUS!—This terrible volcano is now devastating the plains for miles around with its streams of heated lava, a terror to all people within its treacherous limits. The Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental," brings joy and gladness to all households within its operations, by the steady stream of good and cheap clothing that is daily pouring out of its doors.

IF THE SALE OF SHARES, in aid of the Riverside Institute, are disposed of at the same rate at which they have been going off within the last few days, the subscription books will certainly soon be closed. Residents of this city should make application at the office, No. 921 Chesnut street. Those who delay until the last moment may lose the opportunity of aiding this good work.

WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the *Press*:—*A Curious Reflection*—The name of Dr. Wishart, the inventor of the Pine Tree Cordial, is pronounced the same as *wizard*, and his remedy has a truly wizard-like and magical effect on colds. Medical men declare there are but one or two specifics known in medicine, but among these they rank tar with its healing and beneficent qualities. When its virtues are extracted and concentrated, as in the Pine Tree Cordial, the result is a wonderfully powerful healing and tonic remedy, which not only thoroughly dries up and removes the irritation in which throat and lung diseases consist, and promptly removes colds and sore throats, but also invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It is invaluable in liver complaint, and has effected thousands of cures of this disorder. As the cordial in question is actually based on scientific principles, and is in one form or another used by all regular physicians, we do not regard it as a "quack medicine," nor hesitate to commend it. The advantage which it possesses over the ordinary preparations of the *materia medica* as sold by apothecaries is simply this, that being intended for a specific purpose, and having the entire labor and study of numerous men devoted solely to it, it is vastly improved in quality over ordinary remedies, and is made more applicable to certain cases. As this is the time of year when everybody has a cold, it will be an easy matter for the reader to test it.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases: but it is undeniable that with a case of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS IN THE HOUSE, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 236 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

$6·00 per ton.	Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$5·00 per ton.	Best Large Nut Coal.
$6·50 per ton.	Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$5·50 per ton.	Large Lehigh Nut Coal.

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (957), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

HEADACHE, Languor, and Melancholy generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA will probably purchase one hundred tickets to the concert to be given in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers next February, at Horticultural Hall; but it is believed that the cash gift of $100,000 will be drawn in this city, by a Philadelphia subscriber.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, December 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR PREPARATION, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*). A great triumph of science. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*). Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER.
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS, TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every kind, at small advance above cost.
No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

BYRAM—PRATT.—On the morning of the 28th of August, 1867, at Atlantic City, N. J., by the Rev. C. R. Hartranft, of Absecom, J. EMORY BYRAM, A. M., to EMMA CARPENTER PRATT, eldest daughter of the late J. Howell Pratt, M. D., all of Philadelphia.

DAVIS—CLOTWORTHY.—On the evening of March 3, 1867, in the Third Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. WILLIAM H. DAVIS and Mrs. ANNIE ELIZA CLOTWORTHY, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BATES.—Suddenly, on the 27th instant, ANNIE M. BATES, wife of Conrad Bates, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends, also Olive Grove, No. 4, Female Druids, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 253 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BOWERS.—On the 28th instant, JANE BOWERS, wife of Frederick Bowers, after a lingering illness.

Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2103 Pemberton street, on Sunday morning, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—On the 28th instant, JANE GRAHAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 117 Price street, Germantown, on Monday, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HASTINGS.—In Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, November 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., HARRY CLIFFORD HASTINGS, in the 6th year of his age, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hastings.

KIDD.—On the 26th instant, SAMUEL KIDD, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Pennsylvania Hose Company, and the Police Beneficial Society, and the Police Department, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 Olive street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Glenwood Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—A committee of the Perseverance Hose Company, No. 5, of this city, consisting of the following gentlemen:—John G. Butler, William H. Barnes, Joseph A. Bonham, Henry S. Boardman, William T. Butler, William A. Thorp, and Silas Wilson—will proceed to Trenton this afternoon, and present to J. A. Weart, Chief Engineer of the Trenton Fire Department, a handsome silver pitcher and salver, as a testimonial of their esteem of his generous conduct and the many kindnesses shown the committee during their stay in Trenton, awaiting the arrival of the Eagle Hose Company of Buffalo. The pitcher is beautifully ornamented. It contains a representation of a fireman, with "No. 5" on the breast, as well as the names of the above committee. It is well gotten up, and reflects credit [illegible] the designers, upon [illegible]

[illegible]—About 3 o'clock this morning BURGLARY.—[illegible] Emeline Liston's clothing the cellar-door [illegible] street, was broken open, store, No. 505 H[illegible] [illegible] off 20 coats, 20 pairs of and the thieves carried [illegible] [illegible]ts, neck-ties, etc. pantaloons, 20 vests, [illegible] Bayletts, and Officers Hergesheimer, [illegible] door open, and con- Larzalere found the cellar [illegible] been done by a gang cluded that the "job" had b[illegible] No. 7 Green's of men who frequented [illegible] place and there court. They repaired to this p[illegible] Anderson, arrested Thomas Rowland, John [illegible] John Williams, John Francis, Joseph Williams, [illegible] Morgan, Lawrence Grover, and William [illegible] Defendants are all black, with the exception of the first named. They wore some of the stolen property, while the rest was recovered in [illegible] house. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Morrow this morning, and were committed for trial.

LARCENY OF A POCKET-BOOK AND MONEY.—Catherine Wilson was arrested yesterday at Fifteenth and Malloy streets, charged with the larceny of a pocket-book containing $15, the property of a lady. It seems that Catherine went into Rettew's pawn office, on Market street, and pledged some clothing, and while there a lady was purchasing a set of furs. Catherine went out, and soon after the lady discovered her loss. Catherine was followed, arrested, and in a corner of her handkerchief was found the stolen money. The pocket-book had been thrown away. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was committed in default of $800 bail.

ROBBED A FARMER.—William Matthews, with two other persons, yesterday visited the haymarket, at Seventh and Oxford streets, and agreed to purchase of a farmer five loads of hay. Matthews borrowed $25 of the farmer, saying that he had a little game by which he would make some money. Another farmer stepped up, and Matthews pulled out a ball and bet the farmer $25 against a hundred that he could not open it. The farmer accomplished the work; but Matthews refused to pay over the money, or even give it back to the man of whom he had borrowed it. For this he was arrested, and bound over by Alderman Massey.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning Lieutenant Bowers and Officer Odenheimer discovered smoke coming from under the door of Louis Haffner's confectionery store, No. 151 North Sixth street. The family were aroused and the store broken into, and with the aid of a number of buckets of water the fire was extinguished. The stove was found to be red-hot, Mr. Haffner having, when he retired, closed the stove door. A chair and coat were entirely consumed, and the confectionery in the store greatly damaged by smoke and heat. Mr. Haffner's loss is considerable. He is not insured.

APPOINTMENT.—E. Lucien Richie has been appointed Notary Public for this city by Governor Geary. A well-merited promotion. T. E. Merchant, late Adjutant of the 57th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, has been notified of his appointment as Brevet Captain United States Volunteers, to rank as such from the 13th day of March, 1865. Gallant and meritorious services during the war procured this well-earned commission.

CONCERNED IN A ROBBERY.—James Long, living at No. 1520 Barclay street, was arrested at Sixteenth and Brown streets yesterday, charged with being concerned in the larceny, some time since, of a lot of window shades from a wagon at Sixteenth and Coates streets. Defendant, ever since the robbery, has kept out of the way of the police. He was held for a further hearing by Alderman Pancoast.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Samuel Parker and Samuel Fleming are alleged to have amused themselves by kicking and beating vagrants in the neighborhood of Seventh and Bedford streets. They were arrested, and committed by Alderman Tittermary.

ROBBED A FELLOW-BOARDER.—David Chilton has been held to answer, by Alderman Swift, the charge of the larceny of $40, the property of a fellow-boarder. Defendant lives at No. 1727 Sansom street.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—About 10 o'clock last night a man walked overboard at Callowhill street wharf, on the Delaware, and was rescued from drowning by the Harbor Police.

TO LOCKSMITHS.—A LARGE VARIETY OF Keys and other Hardware suitable for your use may be found in the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, OF SEVERAL qualities of plating, and plated ivory-handled Table Cutlery, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CALLIPERS.—SPRING, CRAB JAW, AND inside and outside Callipers, of a variety of sizes, and an assortment of other Mechanics' Tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
No. 631 MARKET Street,
Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p]

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3p

LOST.—ON 26TH INST., TWO FOLLOWING Promissory Notes drawn to order of Alexander Henschel, but not endorsed:—Charles Theis, November 15, two months, $1381·45; Frederick Brecht, November 15, two months, $1580·45. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 16 S. Third street. 11 27 3t

THIRD EDITION

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The order of Wednesday last being that no business should be done by the House to-day, there was but a slim attendance of members, not more than fifty or sixty being present.

Mr. A. H. Bailey, Mr. Conkling's successor from the Oneida District of New York, appeared to take the oath as a Representative. And then, on motion of Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) the House took a recess till half past 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Farewell to Judge Sharswood.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare.—At the close of the regular Saturday business, it being the last day in this Court of the Hon. George Sharswood, so long the President of the Court, and recently elected Judge of the Supreme Court, David Paul Brown, Esq., arose, and in a very affecting manner, delivered the following beautiful farewell address on behalf of the Bar:—

Gentlemen and Brethren of the Philadelphia Bar:—Those who know me must know that upon an impressive occasion of this nature I should much prefer a spontaneous to a premeditated address; for "in the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." But to avoid misunderstanding or misrepresentation in these times of popular excitement and popular prejudice, I have thought proper to unite reflection with impulse, in the discharge of the agreeable duty at present confided to me by my brethren of the Bar; and without further prelude I proceed to the fulfilment of my allotted duty.

Judge Sharswood—We are now about to separate from you, so far, at least, as regards one department of your judicial duty—in other words to change our present relations—but we are consoled in that separation while we consider that it will result in your advancement to a position more commensurate with your merits—that of a Judge of the Supreme Court of your native State, the highest judicial honor that State, through the voice of an admiring people, could confer.

To sever close professional or friendly ties must always be more or less painful to a generous and sympathetic mind; but where, as in this instance, it tends ultimately to produce or promote reciprocal or individual benefit, the mutual sacrifice is mitigated by its anticipated honors and rewards. We [illegible] it is true, the exemplary fulfilment [illegible] now, functions, of which we have [illegible] your judicial [illegible] been approving witnesses for the last tw[illegible] years, and which we shall ever gratefully remember; but still, in your translation to another and higher sphere of action we shall continue to enjoy those advantages which your learning, industry, and ability eminently qualify you to impart to any station which it may be your lot to occupy. Nay further, our gratification will be enhanced by [illegible] the consciousness of our having voluntarily sacrificed, to some extent, our *own* predilections for the purpose of conferring deserved honors upon *you* and lasting benefits upon the *community*.

In the recent political struggle—as a just tribute to your worth—you became ostensibly the candidate of both contending parties—neither of them of itself, if confined within strict party limits, could have secured your election. The body of the Democracy would have been insufficient; but many of your ostensible adversaries, deeming the sanctity of the judicial post and your strong personal claims above all mere political considerations, generously and justly threw off their party trammels, united with the Democracy, and thereby rendered your cause triumphant. Thus teaching the salutary lesson—and one that should never be forgotten—that a judge should depend upon his own merits, and not upon mere party bias or political strategy. In short, that he owes reverence and submission only to God and the Law.

But there is another impressive feature in this picture, that is a subject of great gratulation, and that you, sir, should highly prize, not only as an individual enjoyment, but as a rich legacy to your issue—I mean the unanimity with which those who knew you best stood by you "through evil and through good report." Indeed, it is doubtful whether a single member of this vast and distinguished bar ever deserted, in the hottest part of this conflict, his forensic banner, or yielded his stubborn sense of justice to the fluctuating and shallow claims of party. They all stood by you to the last, as they still stand by you. Not that you were a Democrat—not that you were a Republican—but that you were a competent and accomplished Judge, and, above all, an honest man.

And now, sir, we bid you for the time a grateful and affectionate farewell. Fifteen years, the constitutional term of your present office, will bring you to the allotted period of human life. May you, then, as we are assured you do now, in reviewing the past, exult in the consciousness of having faithfully performed your duty here, and in the humble hope of enjoying hereafter the promised blessing of the just made perfect. In conclusion, I have again to say to you, speaking further for myself and my brethren of the Bar here assembled, "*Vale, vale, vale, sed non æternum.*"

Judge Sharswood in reply said:—Gentlemen of the Bar—I cannot but feel deeply sensible of the honor you have done me by this public address. I am most especially gratified by the selection of the gentleman whom you have requested to be the organ of your sentiments. More than thirty years ago, very soon after my admission to the Bar, Mr. Brown associated me with him in several of his cases, for no reason that I could ever see but that kindness of heart which has always prompted him to encourage and aid young men in their early struggles, and which has marked the whole course of his long and honorable professional career. To his many brilliant forensic efforts in that career, may well be applied what the elegant historian recorded of the great Roman orator and advocate:—*Animo vidit ingenio complexus est, eloquentia illuminavit.* May I not add, in the language of the same writer, *Vivit, vivetque per omnium sæculorum memoriam!* He will live as long as this Bar lives among its most cherished traditions. To you, gentlemen I can only now express, and that very imperfectly, my sincere gratitude for the indulgence and favor you have always manifested towards me during the long period I have occupied this seat. I came on this bench comparatively a young man and with very little experience. Practically, I had much to learn and much to unlearn. In the trial of causes there is always mental excitement, to which, in my case, there has often been superadded the irritation arising from bodily suffering. I feel conscious that I have frequently made large drafts on your forbearance, but I have always found you willing to answer them. And now, looking over this large Bar, allow me to declare that there is not a single member of it to whom I cannot, with the most perfect sincerity, hold out the right hand of friendship and brotherhood.

With my colleagues on this bench, with whom I have associated so long, I cannot sever my connection without the deepest regret. No man is so well able to testify as I am to the unwearying industry and fidelity with which their arduous labors have been performed—how well performed, the bar know and the public appreciate. In looking back, it has occurred to me as worthy of remark, that out of so many thousand cases which have passed to judgment before us, there have been so few in which we were not unanimous. There have been very few differences of opinion, no differences of feeling. Not only in our appropriate business, but in those perplexing extra judicial duties which the Legislature has seen fit from time to time to impose upon us, we have always had the most entire confidence in each other, and that has been the secret of our almost unexampled harmony.

It only remains that I should express the hope that the same unanimity may continue to characterize the decisions of this Court; and that the members of this bar, by their learning and integrity, may ever retain that character which now so justly deserves and commands the confidence of the community.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court.

In the Register's Court for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

Appeal of Edgar H. Baxter from the probate of the will of Henry B. Chew, deceased:—

Brewster J.—This appeal has been heard upon a petition for an issue *devisavit vel non*, and a voluminous Examiner's report of the testimony of numerous witnesses who were called by the appellant in support of the allegations upon which he asks us to send the case into the Court of Common Pleas for trial before a jury.

In the view we have taken of the case, it is unnecessary for us to pass upon the disputed question of the appellant's heirship, for if our opinion is correct, his status may be admitted and his demand for issues still be refused. His allegations of want of testamentary capacity, and of undue influence, were not pressed in the elaborate and able arguments submitted by his counsel. Nor could we have been asked, with the slightest show of propriety, to award issues upon suggestions wholly unsupported even by a scrap of testimony, and directly contradicted by all the evidence.

These remarks bring us to the consideration of the only remaining point in the case. It is presented in an amendment filed October 1, 1867, and consists of the following allegations:—"And your petitioner further avers that said testator, Henry B. Chew, made his will while laboring under the belief that petitioner, by an agreement entered into between said testator and petitioner's mother in 1822, had lost his rights as a legitimate son of said testator, while in truth and in fact your petitioner was at the time of the making of said will the only legitimate son of said testator."

The application of this point to the case can only be rendered intelligible by a reference to the testimony. It is alleged by the petitioner that he is the lawful issue of a marriage between his mother and the testator. The fact of his paternity and maternity is clearly proven and unquestioned, but the averment of a marriage having taken place between his parents is stoutly denied. After the birth of issue, the mother executed a paper wherein, for certain moneyed considerations, therein set forth, she "released and discharged" all claims of herself and children against the testator for support and maintenance. The document is signed by the mother in her maiden name, and is the agreement referred to in the amendment to the petition.

The appellant, therefore, contends that we should award an issue *devisavit vel non*, not to try questions of general testamentary incapacity, or duress, or undue influence—for these are all not only unproved but disproved—but to determine, in the language of his amendment:—"Whether the testator was laboring under the belief that the petitioner had lost his rights as a legitimate son" by reason of his mother's agreement already referred to? It might be a sufficient answer to this demand to say that it is without precedent to support it. What possible effect could the determination of such a question have upon the probate of this will? Suppose we complied with the appellant's request and awarded the issue, and, for the sake of illustration, let us imagine that the question is tried, found in favor of the petitioner, and so certified back to us, could we for such a reason set aside the probate of the will?

But there is still another objection to such action on our part. There is not a scintilla of testimony to support the allegation that the testator had any such impression as that attributed to him. He never, according to the evidence, spake of the appellant as having lost any rights by the paper alluded to; and if we are at liberty to reason from probabilities, it is almost impossible that any person could have ascribed such a result to this document. The testator must have known whether his offspring were or were not legitimate. If he supposed him to be illegitimate at the time of his birth the amendment fails, for it is built upon a contrary hypothesis. If, on the other hand, the testator believed his son to be his lawful issue, then he must have known that no act of his mother, indeed that no power on earth, could affect the *status* of the child.

This is a question which the most unlettered layman would understand, and were it otherwise, the evidence shows us that the testator was a gentleman of education and intelligence, and that he was professionally advised in this very matter by his brother, a member of our bar. The evidence here, as in the other points of the case, fails to support the averment of the petitioner. The only allusion to the paper on the part of the testator is to be found in the deposition of Miller Brown. This witness having advanced money to the mother for the education of the child, called on the testator for reimbursement.

The testator said:—"I wonder how long they are going to draw on me in this way? I thought I had got rid of all this difficulty." His brother Benjamin, who was present, replied:—"I did not think so from the fact of this separation not being sufficient; had it been a divorce you might have been rid of it." "There was no need of a divorce," the testator said, "for the marriage was not a lawful one." And after a further remark from his brother about the necessity of a divorce, the testator said, "*it is too late now, it must go as it is*," and gave the witness the money.

This is the only conversation we find in the depositions to which the testator was a party in which this document signed by the mother was spoken of. It certainly shows no such impression on the mind of the testator as is attributed to him by the appellant. Such a belief would amount at worst to a mistaken opinion upon a question of law, viz.:—the construction of a sealed release. Errors much more serious have taken root in the minds of many distinguished men, without establishing a case against them of testamentary incapacity. In Dunham's Appeal, 27 Conn., 1[illegible] Mr. Justice Ellsworth presents an array of eminent persons who seem to have been the victims of delusions still stronger than any attributed to the testator. Lord Hale, he tells us, had full belief in the existence of witches while he presided in the King's Bench. Dr. Johnson thought he heard the voice of his deceased mother calling his name. Lord Castlereagh gave a narration of a supposed apparition. Lord Herbert believed in a divine vision. The same was true of the second Lord Littleton and of the Earl of Chesterfield.

If we pass from the [illegible] the domain of [illegible] of the supernatural into [illegible] mistake in fact, we find the law an unlistener to the allegation. In the Earl of Newburgh vs. Countess of Newburgh (5 Madd. 364), Sir John Leach, V. C., refused the prayer of the widow to be relieved from the mistake of a copyist, whereby she lost an estate in the county of Gloucester. And in Langston vs. Langston (8 Bligh, N. S. 167), Lord Brougham, although he called for and inspected the draft of a will against the protest of counsel, yet admitted its inadmissibility for the purpose of supplying a line alleged to have been omitted in transcribing.

The cases of mistaken impressions of a testator as to his power over an estate seem to come nearer to the point raised in this case. Such a misconception of law or fact, was presented in Doe d. Vessey vs. Wilkinson (2 Durn and E. 209), cited 1 Jarman on Wills, 633 (748), where it was argued that the testatrix might not have been aware of her power to dispose of the estate in a certain event, and that had she been so, the whole will showed she would have given it to a certain devisee. But Mr. Jarman says that this was conclusively answered by Mr. Justice Grose, who said that "if she was not aware of her power to give, she did not intend to give; and then the law gives it to the heir, and we cannot take it from him. If she had known her power to dispose of it, she possibly would have given it, and probably might not, but she has not said so, and if we were to say so, it would be *our* will and not her's."

Apply that reasoning to this point, and the case of the appellant is pulverized. He alleges that a belief in his illegitimacy led to his exclusion. If the belief were correct, then according to his own logic he has no case. If the testator had entertained a different opinion, he would, as Mr. Justice Grose said, have given a bequest, and probably might, *but he has not said so*, and if we were to say so, it would be *our* will, and not that of the testator. Upon the reason of the case, the law, and the evidence, this appeal alike fails.

We might well be excused from noticing points suggested in the argument, but not presented by the record. Our desire, however, to give every right to the petitioner which he can by the remotest possibility be entitled to, has induced us to consider what was said by his learned counsel as to the contradiction of Mr. Gummey, and as to the absence of any proof that the will was read to or by the testator.

We find that Mr. Gummey is corroborated both by the physician, Dr. William N. Johnson, and by the coachman, Robert Cairns. The objections as to the omission to read the will are answered by the testimony of the same witnesses; and by Mr. Gummey, a very intelligent and reliable gentleman, and by the decisions in Hoshauer vs. Hoshauer, 2 C., 404; Harding vs. Harding, 6 H., 340; Vernon vs. Kirk, 6 C., 218; Rees vs. Still, 2 Wr., 138. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Harvey K. Myers, convicted of a charge of bigamy, was sentenced to County Prison for one year.

John O'Brien, whose case has been before reported, was sentenced to County Prison for six months.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Isabella McCaffrey, who was on Saturday last sent to prison in a very feeble condition, on a habeas corpus for the production of a child, was discharged, she persisting in her averment of ignorance of the whereabouts of the child. Mr. John McDevitt, who represented the woman, stated that she was hardly expected to live many more days.

The grand jury to-day made their final presentment. They have during the term acted upon 446 bills, 243 having been returned true bills, and 203 ignored.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.

The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.

11 30 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.

On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

11 30stuth5t WILLIAM A. ALLISON, Auditor.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY Afternoon, December 3, 1867.

Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Road Wagons. Good day and track. Three best road horses in the city.

Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. M. Hamill names b. h. MAY BOY.
Owner names b. m. GAZELLE.
Owner names b. h. STRATHMORE.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 11 30 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MONDAY, December 2, 1867.

GREAT DOUBLE TEAM RACE, WITH RUNNING MATES.

STAKE $750.

Mile Heats, best in five. Good day, REGARDLESS OF TRACK.

Horses to start at 3 P. M.

Budd Doble enters b. g. KINGSTON and RUNNING MATE.

J. Turner enters brn. g. BROWN GEORGE and RUNNING MATE.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street, at 2½ o'clock P. M. 11 30 1t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8o4

FOURTH EDITION

JEFF. DAVIS AT BALTIMORE.

Marine Disaster Near Oswego

More About the Indian Troubles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Doings in Congress To-day.

The House was in session but fifteen minutes to-day, and then adjourned over to Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

After the adjournment most of the members remained writing on the floor. Some engaged in groups, while the major part gathered in the [illegible], discussing the prospective features of the ensuing session. But little talk of impeachment was indulged in, and the impression is that the feeling of indifference, amounting to aversion in some cases, is present among a majority of members, who are inclined towards allowing the question to occupy the time of Congress no longer than is essential to dispose of it finally.

The Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A North Platte despatch dated the 27th instant, says that "Spotted Tail, with 300 of his tribe, have been there since Saturday, waiting the arrival of the Commissioners. Half a dozen of the Ogallallas are also here with their chief Blue Horse.

"Spotted Tail says that no more Indians will come. He is anxious to get the annuities for his tribe and return to his camp at Willow creek. In a speech to-day, Spotted Tail said he was unwilling to go to Washington until peace had been made with the Northern Indians, and the treaty signed. He is willing to go to Fort Phil. Kearney in the spring and sign the treaty with the Indians altogether.

"Generals Harney and Sanborn, and Indian Agents Beamss and Jack Howland, arrived to-night via Cheyenne.

"Spotted Tail has since expressed his willingness to visit Washington if allowed to take his five wives with him.

"General Harney's aid, Colonel Tappan, will remain over to satisfy the clamor of the Indians for goods."

The Northern Indians are still belligerent. On the 6th inst. a sutler's train, escorted by Lieutenant Shirley and forty soldiers, was attacked at Perreau creek, twenty miles above Fort Phil. Kearney, by Red Cloud's band. Lieutenant Shirley was shot through the foot, and two men killed. The Indians ran off six wagons, containing goods valued at $20,000. They numbered three hundred, and some of the Crow tribe were among them.

On the 15th fourteen Indians, led by Big Bear's son, came within two miles of Fort Laramie and ran of seventy head of horses and mules.

The herders followed the band for forty-five miles, accompanied by Captain Welles' company of the Second Cavalry, but were not able to overhaul them.

The Indians are on the war path, and, it is supposed, are waiting for the soldiers, expecting to decoy them into an ambush.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Jefferson Davis arrived here by the morning train from Richmond, and is stopping at Barnum's Hotel. He will remain here several days.

Snow fell rapidly for a few minutes this morning, and at present the weather is clear and cold.

Marine Disaster.

OSWEGO, Nov. 30.—The schooner Carthagenian, bound from Chicago to this port, with a cargo of seventeen thousand bushels of wheat, went ashore last night one mile below the city. The crew were taken off in a life-boat. It is feared that the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour dull and declined 10c; sales of 6500 barrels—State, $7·75@9·10; Ohio, $9·10@12·40; Western, $7·75@11·55; Southern, $9·40@13·75; California, $11@13·25. Wheat declining. Corn easier. Oats firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels Western at 80@80½c. Barley firm. Beef dull. Pork firm; new mess, $20·87½. Lard dull at 12½@13¼c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

	BETWEEN	BOARDS.	
$300 City 6s, New...c.	101¾	100 sh Leh N stk...s30.	31½
$500 do. New...c.	101¾	100 do.........s30.	31½
$500 do. New...c.	101¾	100 sh Phil & E.....b30.	25¾
$2000 do. Old...c.	97¼	100 do.........b30.	25½
$4000 do. O. KSO.c	97¼	100 do.........b30.	25¾
$2000 N Pa 6s.........	86½	100 sh Read R.....60d.	48
$7000 C & Am mt 6s, '89	93½	100 sh Big Mount.........	3½
	SECOND	BOARD.	
$1500 5-20s '65.cp.........	107⅜	44 sh Penna R.........	50
$2000 Sch N 6s, '82.......	71	400 do.......ls.	50
35 sh 13th & 15th........	18¼	16 do.........	50
215 sh Leh N stk....ls.	32½	19 do.........	50
200 do............	32½	100 sh Read R........	47·94
200 do............	32¼	300 do.....ls.b10.	47·94
10 sh Com'l Bk........	51½	100 do......b10.	47·94
10 sh Girard Col R.....	27	100 do...s5&int.	47·94

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,

IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuthsSp] No. 1511 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL!

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which the highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, COUGH, SORE THROAT AND BREAST, BRONCHITIS, LIVER COMPLAINT, BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, AND DIPTHERIA, ETC. ETC. ETC.

CONSUMPTION.

WHAT ARE ITS SYMPTOMS?

It usually begins with a short, dry cough, which soon becomes habitual, but for some time nothing is raised except a frothy mucus. The breathing is somewhat difficult, and upon slight exercise much hurried. A sense of tightness and oppression at the chest is often felt. As the disease advances, the patient becomes thin in flesh, is afflicted with loss of appetite, great languor, indolence, and dejection of spirits; and may continue in this state for a considerable length of time, and is very readily affected by slight exposure or fatigue. If these occur, the cough becomes more troublesome, and is attended with expectoration, which is most copious and free very early in the morning. It is sometimes streaked with blood. At this stage night-sweats usually set in, and in some cases a profuse bleeding of the lungs may also occur. Pain in some part of the chest is felt, and often a difficulty of lying upon one or the other side, without severe fits of coughing, or a sense of fullness or suffocation is experienced. The pulse becomes full, hard, and frequent; the hectic flush tinges the cheeks, and the disease [illegible] is fast hastening to its close.

Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps, more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of the disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of Death's victims.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external, Salt Rheum, Sore Legs, and all Skin Diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internally and externally in the above cases, and it has the great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is a great remedy for Chronic Croup and Diptheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in Croup and Diptheria.

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands of cases of this most painful and dangerous complaint are now enjoying the blessings of health by the use of the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. Its great healing properties will stop the bleeding and pain immediately.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great remedy for costiveness, as it acts upon the surface of the stomach, and causes the flow of gastric juice, enabling the stomach rapidly to digest food, which gives health and vigor to the bowels and causes regular evacuations. Let no one that is suffering from constipation of the bowels neglect to use the Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

are speedily and permanently cured by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It subdues the inflammation in the Kidneys, and in Gravel it dissolves and carries away the sediment which forms what is called stone in the bladder.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL gives instantaneous relief in cases of Asthma and Whooping Cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course; as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of ASTHMA use

DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS WITH THE CORDIAL,

as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

acts with great power upon the LIVER, and restores it to a speedy action, giving it a healthy secretion by its cooling and equalizing principle.

THE CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION IN THE LUNGS.

A sharp and poisonous corroding humor, either coming from other parts, or breeding in the lungs. From our own observation we conclude that of ninety-six out of every hundred that die with Consumption, their disease originated first from Dyspepsia—indigestion. The food fermenting, souring, and rottening in the stomach, creating a poisonous Catarrh, which is drawn by the brain to the head, passing through its different ramifications, creating inflammation throughout its course. The brains, eyes, and all the organs of the head receiving its poisonous and corroding affect; uniting together, they struggle to relieve themselves from its grasp, hence comes dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking. This phlegm and catarrh is discharged from the head to the throat, falling on the bronchial tubes, the thin and watery parts of the catarrh passes into the lungs, down the bronchial tubes, filling up the air passages of the lungs, and if suffered to remain there, will thicken, corrode, and breed ulcers in the lungs; then come Cough and Consumption. We say to the sick, use

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

with great perseverance, one bottle after another until it has had power enough to dissolve the mucus and phlegm, which stop up the air passages, and expectorate it from the lungs.

☞ In all cases of Dyspepsia with Consumption use

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, with the

TAR CORDIAL.

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OFFICE AND STORE,

No. 10 North SECOND Street,

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXLVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

COMPILED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

Answers to Correspondents.

"W. W." can't write for publication, but says he is fruitful in supplying subjects for others He wants to know what we are paying for subjects. Ans.—If you have got any "subjects," better take them to the medical college. They are in demand there, and bring good pay.

"X." is a young man nineteen years of age. He is courting a young woman whom he is desirous of marrying. He went to see her the other night, and she emptied a washbowl full of water upon his head from a chamber window. He wants to know if he wouldn't be justified, under the circumstances, in discontinuing his visits. Ans.—Don't do anything rash. It might have been nothing but playfulness on the part of the young woman.

"A. L. W." wants to go on the stage. Better go on the cars. You will get there sooner.

"P. G." is a young lady. She is in love with a poor young man who wants to marry her. Her parents oppose the match, but the only thing they can say against him is that he squints. She wants to know if it isn't his poverty rather than his squinting that hurts him. Ans.—It squints that way.

"O." wants to go for a sailor, but is afraid of being sea-sick. He desires to know what to take for it. Ans.—Take your hat and go ashore.

"U. B." asks to know under what reign umbrellas were first used in England. Ans.—Under the *rain* of the clouds. Ask us some more hard questions.

"N. B." takes notice that men who are oftenest "dry" have an appearance of being perpetually "soaked." They get very low when "high," and are fearfully loose when "tight."

The Scupper Nong Letters—From the National Capital—An Interview with General Grant.

BY MARK TWAIN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 28—12 M.

I have not observed the announcement by any of the "Specials" of my arrival in this political metropolis (which to my mind is rather a drink-opolis) as your occasional correspondent. Of course, I do not employ "occasional" in the Forney sense, which is *daily*, and not unfrequently *twice a day*, but in the regular dictionary sense of now and then. But though unheralded, like many greater men, I did arrive on time and on the train early Wednesday morning last, which fact in itself would be neither here nor there, were it not for what is to follow. Having read the papers pretty generally, considering my limited opportunities among your exchanges, I of course had learned enough to know that the first duty of any Washington correspondent, of whatever grade or rank, is to ascertain the views of the General of our armies on political matters. It was rather early in the morning, it is true, for a formal call, but business is ever before pleasure. And as the train whirled into the Baltimore depot at 6 o'clock, I made ready for my descent upon the General. The Douglas row, where he resides, is, as you know, nearly directly north of the depot and the Capitol, cornering upon New Jersey avenue.

Hastening out of the depot I started on a fast walk, with satchel in hand, disguised in a patent paper shirt-bosom and cuffs, directly towards the General's house, which I suppose I ought to call a mansion. What was my surprise to discover six other correspondent-looking individuals like myself, bound in the same direction. They walked fast, but I walked faster. It was evident that we instinctively understood each other. Directly we all broke into a run, and, being somewhat given to running, I am free to say that your correspondent fairly distanced the others and made the first and only quarter in very fair time. The man-servant stood on the steps with broom in hand. I was the first to break the silence before the others were in hearing, and hurriedly asked for General Grant. "He is just waking himself," was the reply, "with his second cigar and by looking to see what the *Chronicle* found out about him yesterday." "Tell him," said I, assuming a Senatorial aspect, "that a gentleman, who has always been a friend of his and of his father's first cousin, desires to see him on very special business." The major-domo, I suppose he was, instantly disappeared, after showing me into a private room on the left, which was guarded by a miniature cannon in each corner, probably captured at Donelson. I chuckled to myself at hearing, soon after, the gentlemen, who had meanwhile arrived, ushered into a larger room together in front. It seemed a full half hour, and it doubtless was that long, before the General appeared. He was clad in full uniform, and had buckled on his last sword from the sanitary fairs, to do honor to the occasion. As he entered I arose and introduced myself as Hon. Scupper Nong, late of New York, presenting my credentials from your office. He bowed me to a seat very formally, and took my papers, saying not a word. I thought he did not seem very happy, nor as cordial as an old friend could have wished. But I attributed it to the early hour, and the possible lack of his morning coffee. After glancing at my papers, he sat down and looked at me as if to say, "Well, what do you want?" though he actually said nothing. Whereupon I spoke. "It is a fine morning," said I. He merely glanced out of the window, but sat pensively silent. He did not appear to be in his usual communicative mood, and I felt my ardor rather dampened. Thinking the shortest way to be the quickest, after twisting my thumbs and crossing my feet, and putting on my most winning and fraternal expression, I came sideways to the point. "Gen. Grant," said I, "the whole country, indeed, I may say the world, is very anxious to know just what you think on the reconstruction question and on politics generally. The nation is breathlessly waiting to hear you speak. Now I am a friend of yours; I have no personal ends in view. I have always been a friend of your family. You may speak to me in perfect confidence. Let me humbly (here I laid my hand on my paper dicky, inadvertently soiling and displacing it)—let me humbly suggest that you say something to relieve this immense pressure on the minds of men in general and of myself in particular. Just say one word, a single word. Do you sustain the President or do you stand by Congress?" I thought it was time for me to pause for a reply. He twitched nervously in his chair for a minute, pushed his hands down deep into his pockets, and looked as if he was absorbed in thought. After sitting a few moments he looked up at his desk still unopened before him, and said, "Have you seen the Jeff. Davis pony? I captured it at Vicksburg." I was disappointed, and looking him full in the face, said, "General Grant, you needn't think to put off an old friend, who sincerely desires your welfare, with talking horse. I know nothing of horses. I have only my country (rolling my eyes lovingly to an American flag which hung over the mantel), my dear country in view—I may say I love it. I would have willingly died for it, only I had a small contract for furnishing blankets in the army which made my life dear to me, and occupied all my spare time during the late temporary alienation among brethren." Seeing I would not be put off, he reached out his hand to a side drawer and took out a couple of very promising Havanas. I surely thought he would have given me one; but putting one in each corner of his expressive mouth, he proceeded to light both at once with a single match, and to puff away as if he loved to smoke. Then my spirit was stirred within me, and I returned to the attack. "General," said I, "will you not answer me explicitly?" Then he knew his man, and turning around and looking at me as if I were General Lee, and we were settling the terms of amicable adjustment, he responded as follows:—"Have you had your breakfast?" I may say that I was somewhat discouraged. But knowing that he admired pluck, and remembering what he once said (though I suppose others may not have heard of it) about fighting it out on that line, I resolved to die there on that spot before I would give it up. So I merely replied:—"Won't you trust me, General? Can't you confide in a friend who would fain be your bosom companion? I'll tell you all I know, if you'll only ask me. Then answer my question." He seemed to be moved. Indeed, he moved himself rather uneasily upon his chair, smoking still more vigorously; and after a painful silence of ten minutes he spoke again: "Have you seen Mr. Forney?" said he. "*No*," I replied. "Nor Mr. Blair?" "*No*." "Nor the Editor from down South?" "*No*." "Then I would advise you to see them." "But they know nothing," I answered. "*Neither do I*," said he, and he smiled until his left cigar fell, and he caught it, only spilling the ashes over his vest. I felt badly. My confidence had been misplaced. My feelings were wounded in the house of a friend. I was going to tell him so. But on second thought I determined not, and came anew fresh to the attack. "General Grant," said I, "do you not mean to tell me what you think? Reflect upon the wants of the people. They are all looking to you. The nation is waiting for your nod. Won't you speak? speak once; speak for all." I was conscious of speaking in an imploring manner. I waited for a moment—for five minutes. Then I said, rising:—"General Grant, this is the last call, positively third and last call; won't you speak?" "No," he said, very emphatically, as if he was getting angry. Then he rang the bell, and said to the servant, "Show the other anxious inquirers in." It was too much for me. Hastily taking my hat to leave, I turned to make one last appeal. But he smiled on me so blandly, without ever removing either of the cigars, and said between his teeth as he bowed rather coldly and triumphantly, "Won't you stop to breakfast, Mr. Scipio" (naturally mistaking my name), that I could not stand it any longer, and was about to decline when the door opened, and the others came pouring in, nearly pushing me over. I may say I left rather hurriedly, and went to my room on the eighth floor of Willard's, a better if not a wiser man. After reflecting upon the subject of my interview, I felt warranted in saying, and saying truthfully, that General Grant knows what he is about. And, I think, I may add, that if anybody else knows what he knows, I don't see how they found it out. I may call again, but, perhaps, it would be as well not. And so I leave it.

P. S.—After closing up this letter I have been down on the avenue and met the other six, who have just returned from the interview. All I could get from them was to this effect, that General Grant has gone to breakfast. I asked them what General Grant thought on the reconstruction question. But a heavy draft of air passing that way just then fell upon them, as they seemed rather warm, and they all simultaneously sneezed, and I passed on. In conclusion, the more I think of it the more I am convinced that General Grant's opinions are *all right*, and you may so announce to the country upon my authority. And you may say that I am fresh from an interview with him.

—*N. Y. Times.* SCUPPER NONG.

THE SOCIAL CALDRON.

"Double, double
Toil and trouble;
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

I would that my love were a lily fair,
And I would that I were a sunbeam bold,
Still to be dressing her flowery hair
All day long with my airy gold.

Or would she were the dew that lies
In the rose, and I the rose tree were,
To fold my red leaves over her eyes,
And make my sweetness a part of her.

Would I were a breeze that is where it will,
And she a leaf in some lonely place;
How I would cling to her, sing to her, till
She gathered me up in her green embrace.

—Why is kissing a girl like eating soup with a fork? Because you can't get enough.

—A pretty female artist can draw the men equally with a brush and a blush.

—The "Sugar Wedding," thirty days after marriage, is the latest fashion.

—W. M. Pritchard married his fifth wife in La Pate, Md., last week, though he has only reached his thirty-fourth year.

—Some fifty ladies in Linn county, Kansas, have adopted short skirts, which fall about to the knee.

—The song of the repentant husband after knocking his wife down—"Come, rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer."

—A young Neapolitan Princess, whose bridal toilet is just completed, has sixteen lace dresses, finest quality.

—A young lady in England found papa had put a check for $50,000 under her wedding breakfast plate. Dear papa!

—A man who has a wife or sweetheart named Lize is not to be believed in anything, for he's always telling Lize about everything.

—An exchange wants to know if, when young women blush and weep, they can be said to raise a hue and cry.

—A young man, who is desperately in love, says that he has been electrified with a galvanic battery.

—"I hope this hand is not counterfeit," said a lover as he was toying with his sweetheart's fingers. "The best way to find out is to *ring* it," was the neat reply.

—Twelve young men have been severally fined $5 and costs for riding one Joseph Martin, of Colchester, Va., on a rail, for marrying his cousin, a girl of twelve years of age.

—The *North American Review* is trying to convince all young men who are ambitious of literary fame, that marriage is unfavorable, while celibacy is favorable, to success in letters.

—A boy remarked to his mother, the other day, that he never knew before that Mr. —— was a milliner. "Well, he isn't," said his mother. "Yes, he is," said the boy, "for father went in there last night to get a night-cap."

—"Wife," said a broker, a few days since, "do you think I shall ever be worth fifty thousand dollars?"

"Ain't I worth that to you?" said the confiding spouse.

"Y-e-s," hesitatingly replied the other half, "but I can't put you out at interest."

—"I saw a lady wrapped up in a shawl that she would not take six hundred dollars for," said Smith to Jones. "I can beat that all hollow," retorted Jones, "for I saw a lady that was wrapped up in her baby, and she wouldn't have taken six hundred thousand dollars for it."

—Chignons are rising in Paris. The French "capillary artists" now sell annually 140,000 pounds of hair, and when braided, curled, and cork-screwed, it brings in a revenue of more than $15,000,000! There is a horrible suspicion that dead females are scalped in order to supply the demand.

—The custom prevails in Russia of cutting off the hair of a widow and burying it with the body of her husband. Should this custom ever be introduced in this country, the *American widders* would get around it by burying their *waterfalls*, and then get a new one for the next husband, and so on.

—When you see a young man and woman walking down the street, leaning against each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, it is a pretty good sign that they are bent on consolidation.

The sum of all enjoyment,
By two just multiply it;
Well worth a life's employment
To reckon up—go try it.
Ah, youth is always pretty,
Wherever it is seen;
And here I close my ditty;
One kiss to sweet sixteen!

—A man in New Jersey advertises to repair broken pledges; hollow hearts filled on the premises by competent hands, and marble halls furnished on the shortest notice; fond memories taken in exchange. Also, heart-strings furnished at short notice, hard hearts melted down, black hearts regilt, brilliant eyes set, old Roman noses new vamped, grey hair curled and dyed, parched lips made ruby, and wrinkles pressed out, all on the most reasonable terms.

PIQUANT PELLETS.

—A capital caricature suddenly made its appearance on the wall of the Paris Bourse the other day. It was drawn in chalk, and represented Napoleon III as Blondin on the tight rope, with Bismark on one end of his balance-pole and Garibaldi on the other, while the Empress stood underneath, wringing her hands and crying, "*Mon Dieu, il a tomber!*" (My God, he is going to tumble!) The police found out the author.

—Dean Swift could not have concocted a more bitter joke than that of the testator who, after reciting the obligations he was under to a particular friend, bequeathed to him, at the bottom of the first page of his will, ten thousand—pounds, of course, thought the delighted legatee; but, on turning the leaf, the bequest was discovered to be ten thousand "thanks."

—Drink for a gardener, rum shrub; drink for an undertaker, beer; drink for a sailor, port; drink for a railway traveller, porter; drink for a bird-catcher, gin; drink for a prize-fighter, punch; drink for a deserter, brandy; drink for a doctor, champagne.

—We commend to notice the following clever definition, recently given by a youthful scholar in a Western university:—

One morning Dr. S— put this question to young W—: "How is a verb affected by adding a preposition?" As the answer was not promptly given, the Doctor said: "I will tell you—it renders it more emphatic. Now, Mr. W—, take your verb cavo—to excavate, to hollow out; add the proposition ex. to it, making it excavo, and how does it affect its meaning?"

"Just as you say, Doctor," replied W—; "it makes it more emphatic, sir—that is, sir, to holler out louder!"

—A down East paper, in puffing off a certain soap, says it is the "best ever used for cleaning a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and therefore we know."

—Why is a person asking a question the strangest of individuals? Because he is the querist.

—An unfortunate man, who had never drunk water enough to warrant disease, was reduced to such a state of dropsy that a consultation of physicians was held upon his case. They agreed tapping was necessary, and the poor patient was invited to submit to the operation, which he seemed inclined to do, in spite of the entreaties of his son, a boy of seven years old.

"O father! father! do not let them tap you," said the young hopeful. "Do anything, but do not let them tap you."

"Why, my dear, it will do me good, and I shall live long in health to make you happy."

"No, father, no, you will not. There never was anything tapped in our house that lasted longer than a week."

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These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

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Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

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Mondays. $100. $100. $100.	E. W. Fogg, No. 1711 Thompson st. Charles Bechtel, Trenton, N. J. John Starr, Jr., Camden, N. J.
Tuesdays. Two $50s. $50 Two $50.	C. H. Kretchmur, Juniper street. Rich'd D. Wright, Second and Dock. J. L. Alters, Germantown road.
Wednesdays. 5 20s, 5 20s. 5 20s, 5 20s.	E. A. DeHaven, Ninth and Race sts. R. Lucius, Burlington, N. J. Theo. Barker, No. 24 Dickinson st.
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The Company is now prepared to apply its Lowwater Detector to boilers. This Detector, the original invention of John Cosfeldt, patented June 13, 1865, is conceded to be the most reliable one yet invented, and has been in successful operation in various boilers in this city for some years.

Steam boiler makers, dealers, and owners of boilers are requested to call at the office and examine it, or an agent will call upon them if requested by addressing the Company. 11 21 thsm6t

COMMONWEALTH VS. THREE BARRELS of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of CARMAN ARMSTRONG. Court of Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 275.

Same vs. Three Barrels of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of MIKE GRIBON, alias Dennis Call. Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 286.

Notice is hereby given that under certain orders and decrees of the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, a public auction of the six barrels of Whisky, domestic distilled spirits, duly seized in above entitled cases (being three barrels in each case), will be made by me to the highest bidder, at the Inspector's Office, No. 230 S. WHARVES, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM D. FRANKS.
Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits for the city of Philadelphia. 11 27 5t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE GREAT SAFE TEST.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF
PROFESSIONAL SAFE-BURNING
In Connection with the
BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

The Little Game Laid Bare.

THE YANKEE TRICK EXPOSED.

The Nigger in the Fence Smoked Out.

A Short History of Professional Safe-burning, as Practised by the Boston Steam Patent Company and their Agents in the Vicinity of Philadelphia.

The movement began first by conspiring with the Secretary of the Agricultural Fair at Norristown to burn Safes at the Fair. They first prepared two Safes expressly for the test, one made by Evans & Watson and one furnished by the Boston Company, made with six-inch composition walls, including the patent, with inner wood doors, and everything done for protection. The very first notice other Safe-makers had of the burning, Mr. Longacre, Secretary, sends other makers a written notice that Safes of different manufacturers were to be tested on the Fair ground on the following Saturday, and that if each maker did not have his Safe on the ground by Wednesday morning, from Safes then made, other parties would furnish them. These notices were received on Monday previous, thus preventing other parties from preparing any Safe for a test but themselves. It was next advertised in the papers that the different makers were to burn Safes on Saturday at Norristown, and it was understood on the Fair ground that the different makers were parties to the burning, when the fact was that before any notice was given they surreptitiously bought a safe from each maker for the express purpose, and had them on the ground before the notice was given on Monday, knowing, of course, that no Safe maker would accept such a one-sided proposition to test Safes. I arrived at Norristown soon after 12 M. on Saturday. The burning was over. I learned the Safes were mostly burned in the night, and I was told that Lillie's Safe door was fastened back by a wooden wedge after the fire was over, it being neither latched nor locked. I noticed that the Safes on either side of the Steam Patent Safes were much harder burned than they were, the iron being warped, twisted, and burnt very much more than the steam safe. I noticed also a good number of bricks thrown under the Boston steam safe, no doubt to prevent the heat acting on the bottom. I came at once to the conclusion that there was a "nigger in the fence"—a little game—a Yankee trick, which should be exposed. I noticed, also, that the composition walls to the steam safe, including water cans, were about six inches, with an inner wood door attached to book-case, etc. I decided to have one of Lillie's safes got up with six-inch composition walls and the same inner door, and to test it with the steam patent equally and fairly, both principles being equally protected, and soon after announced to the public that I proposed to test, on the 22d of October, Lillie's safe, with six-inch composition walls, with the Boston Steam Patent, with walls the same thickness, and to test them thoroughly and fairly. I then gave Messrs. Evans & Watson notice that they could furnish the best safe they could make on their principle, and that a committee could be appointed in the usual way (to see that the test was fairly made of course). Evans & Watson announced their acceptance, but upon conditions which I would not accept as I would not allow the placing of the safes to burn in their hands, or that of an inexperienced committee, as my whole object might be lost, that is, to smoke out the nigger. I found I could not be ready on the 22d of October, on account of the burglar test. I some days before the 22d postponed the test to take place on the 6th of November, and then stated publicly that the safes would be burned in a furnace, thoroughly and fairly. Evans & Watson, knowing that I would burn in a furnace, and would not leave that point to a committee, again announced their acceptance. I had the furnace prepared at my own expense. On the 5th I sent a polite note to E. & W. that it was desirable to have the safe placed that afternoon in the furnace, to be able to finish it. The verbal reply was, I could mind my business and they would theirs. The furnace remained open for them until 9 A. M. the next morning. They would not put their safe in the furnace upon any terms whatever, but came there prepared to burn safes in their usual way—that is, professionally. Burn their safe, prepared expressly for a test, with six-inch composition walls, and all the extras, with Lillie's Safe (having a three-inch composition wall), with their *dis*-interested committee, and, though last, not least, their Boston Company's professional safe-burner, who travels the country, and is employed expressly for that purpose—and I admit he is a master in his profession. He manipulates to great advantage. He is a magician. Blitz could not match him in *his* line. Why, he can burn the Steam Patent Safe for five hours, and not even scorch fine shavings under its bottom! It is clear Blitz is nonplussed. The professional safe-burner is ahead. Still it is all simple to the professional, and to others, when the secret is out.

Now for the secret:—

1. The wind being strong northwest, the two safes are set on a line near east and west, Lillie's Safe west, the strong wind striking on the north and west side, thus shielding the Steam Patent Safe.

2. A large quantity of fine shavings are packed under the Steam Safe, and the fire is started, and as soon as kindled a large quantity of wood is placed erect on the north side of the Steam Safe (the only side the wind could reach it at the bottom), and packed so close as to stop the draft, or action of the fire along the bottom. While the wood was all on fire on the two sides and the front of Lillie's and with the strong draft, the heat was tremendous.

3. When the wood was removed there was a very large bed of live coals piled up around and under Lillie's and a small quantity around the Steam Safe, and when the water was thrown from the hose-pipe on the north side and as the stream struck under the Steam Patent Safe, a *quantity* of shavings came out unscorched on the south side. What is the explanation? Simply this—Shavings packed full under the bottom, and wood packed so close and so much of it on the north or windward side, the draft was choked and the fire could not burn at the bottom.

I think, with this exposition, every candid man present will understand why the shavings were not scorched, and will see the importance of having a professional safe-burner to those who make safe-burning a business.

"But," says the professional, "did I not put under the Steam Patent Safe the largest quantity of shavings, and did I not put around it the largest quantity of wood? Did I not try my best to get the largest amount of heat upon it?" etc. All fair upon its face, but the small amount of coal—and especially the unscorched shavings—rise up like *Banquo's ghost*, or the *bloody hand*, and he may well say, "Avaunt, quit my sight; let the *earth* hide thee; never shake thy *gory locks* at me; out, *damn'd spot*—out I say!" But the *unscorched shavings* are there still, and there they will be *forever*.

I now introduce the certificate of a respectable young man, a fireman employed by Messrs. Evans & Watson, as such, to watch the fire, to protect the buildings near by, and to put out the fire and cool the Safes. This certificate, I think, not only fully sustains my previous statements, but shows the immense advantage in having a professional safe-burner to make the business a success:—

FIREMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I was employed by Evans & Watson as fireman, with the necessary apparatus for putting out fire at the Safe burning on the 6th of November; that I was present during the burning of the Safes, and watched the progress of the fire very particularly, and the result I noticed when the wood was removed from the Safes, that there was a very large amount of fine coals all around and under Lillie's Safe, a very small quantity about the Steam Patent Safe, and that there were shavings not burned about the Safe. I noticed, also, that the wind blew strong from the northwest, and that Lillie's Safe had a strong draft upon it from the north and west side; that the draft could not strike the Steam Safe only on the north side. I noticed, also that the man who attended the fire was very particular to keep, during the fire, a large quantity of wood on the north side of the Safe, standing up endwise, very compact, which evidently choked up the draft and prevented the action of the fire near and along the bottom of the Safe. It is my candid opinion—from the location of the Safes in reference to the wind, from the way and manner the fire was managed, from the appearance of the wood when removed from the Safes, and the amount of heat and coals around each Safe at the time, also from a close observation of the appearance of the fire during the burning—that Lillie's Safe was exposed to at least twice the amount of heat as the Steam Patent Safe. I held the hose-pipe when the fire was put out.

WILLIAM H. DONALDSON,
No 1734 SANSOM Street, Phila., Pa.
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1867.

CONCLUSION.

We are taught in this short history the following facts:—

First. A conspiracy between Evans & Watson and others to deceive, causing people to believe there was a test on the Fair grounds between the different Safe makers, and the Boston Steam Patent, when it was not true.

Second. They prepare Safes for a test with six-inch composition walls, and other extras made expressly for a test, and burn them with Safes not made for a test, with three to four-inch composition walls, and give the Steam Patent the credit of success, when it is only the thickness of walls, as the real test in the furnace has fully shown, and this is their "little game."

Third. They place the Steam Patent Safe near the ground, and choke up the bottom with brick or shavings (I wonder if they soak them with alum water), to prevent draft or action. This is very important, as they have a reservoir under the cans to catch the surplus water, and the heat at the bottom would use up the reservoir too rapidly. This is the reason they would not put the Safe in the furnace, and this is the "Yankee trick."

Fourth. They have a professional Safe burner who knows just how to place the Safes in relation to the wind; just how to increase the draft or lessen it under each Safe; how to pack the shavings and the wood, also, without either scorching or burning; how to produce the least heat with the greatest quantity of wood. In fact, how to burn one Safe hard, and the next one to it light, and Evans & Watson's disinterested committee have such *unbounded* confidence in him he is allowed to manipulate the fire to his liking. This is the *nigger smoked out*.

INFERENCE.

If Lillie's Safe, with 3-inch composition walls and with more than twice the heat upon it, more than half burns up the Steam Patent Safe, with 6-inch walls made on purpose, with inner doors, etc., where would the Steam Safe be, with equal heat and equal walls? The reader should understand that a Safe with 6-inch walls will stand fire twice as long as the same Safe with 4-inch walls; and to test the Steam Patent fairly the composition walls must be equal in thickness in both Safes.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—I shall in my next article take up the disinterested Committee's report, and the false charges contained therein. M. C. S.

THE GREAT SAFE TEST.

Statements Under Oath Proved False.

THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVITS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:—

We, the undersigned citizens of Philadelphia, doth depose and say that we were present and saw William H. Donaldson sign the certificate headed "Firemen's Certificate," in the advertisement of M. C. Sadler, as to safe-burning. We have compared the published statement with the original, and find them the same. He voluntarily stated the facts therein before the paper was drawn up. The paper was then read to him after being drawn up, and he said it was all right, and would make oath to it if required, and signed it, also attaching to his name his residence, No. 1734 Sansom stre. We know him to be Evans & Watson's fireman at the safe-burning on the 6th of November.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1867.

ROBERT WETHERILL,
HENRY PYLE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 27th day of November, 1867.
W. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman.

I notice in the papers of to-day, under the head of "A Fraud Exposed," a statement which purports to be made and sworn to by William H. Donaldson, Evans & Watson's firemen. The above affidavits, made by two well-known and reliable citizens, and sworn to, show most conclusively he has sworn to a statement absolutely false. What is the conclusion? That he has been bribed, of course. It can't be supposed that parties who buy safes clandestinely, and burn them in the night, and burn them by a professional safe-burner, and make safe-burning a business, would be guilty of bribery! No, no.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1867. 1t

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
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FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
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FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
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BOZ IN THE UNITED STATES.

Charles Dickens' "American Notes."

THE LATEST EDITION.

What the Great Novelist Thought of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Twenty-five Years Ago.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

Washington—The Legislature—And the President's House.

We left Philadelphia by steamboat at 6 o'clock one very cold morning, and turned our faces towards Washington.

In the course of this day's journey, as on subsequent occasions, we encountered some Englishmen (small farmers, perhaps, or country publicans at home), who were settled in America, and were travelling on their own affairs. Of all grades and kinds of men that jostle one in the public conveyances of the States, these are often the most intolerable and the most insufferable companions. United to every disagreeable characteristic that the worst kind of American travellers possess, these countrymen of ours display an amount of insolent conceit and cool assumption of superiority quite monstrous to behold. In the coarse familiarity of their approach, and the effrontery of their inquisitiveness (which they are in great haste to assert, as if they panted to revenge themselves upon the decent old restraints of home), they surpass any native specimens that came within my range of observation; and I often grew so patriotic when I heard them, that I would cheerfully have submitted to a reasonable fine if I could have given any other country in the whole world the honor of claiming them for its children.

As Washington may be called the head-quarters of tobacco tinctured saliva, the time is come when I must confess, without any disguise, that the prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectorating began about this time to be anything but agreeable, and soon became most offensive and sickening. In all the public places of America this filthy custom is recognized. In the courts of law the judge has his spittoon, the crier his, the witness his, and the prisoner his; while the jurymen and spectators are provided for, as so many men who in the course of nature must desire to spit incessantly. In the hospitals the students of medicine are requested, by notices upon the wall, to eject their tobacco juice into the boxes provided for that purpose, and not to discolor the stairs. In public buildings, visitors are implored, through the same agency, to squirt the essence of their quids, or "plugs," as I have heard them called by gentlemen learned in this kind of sweetmeat, into the national spittoons, and not about the bases of the marble columns. But in some parts this custom is inseparably mixed up with every meal and morning call, and with all the transactions of social life. The stranger who follows in the track I took myself will find it in its full bloom and glory, luxuriant in all its alarming recklessness, at Washington. And let him not persuade himself (as I once did, to my shame), that previous tourists have exaggerated its extent. The thing itself is an exaggeration of nastiness which cannot be outdone.

On board this steamboat there were two young gentlemen, with shirt-collars reversed as usual, and armed with very big walking-sticks, who planted two seats in the middle of the deck, at a distance of some four paces apart, took out their tobacco boxes, and sat down opposite each other to chew. In less than a quarter of an hour's time, these hopeful youths had shed about them on the clean boards a copious shower of yellow rain; clearing, by that means, a kind of magic circle, within whose limits no intruders dare to come, and which they never failed to refresh and re-refresh before a spot was dry. This, being before breakfast, rather disposed me, I confess, to nausea; but looking attentively at one of the expectorators, I plainly saw that he was young in chewing, and felt inwardly uneasy in himself. A glow of delight came over me at this discovery; and as I marked his face turn paler and paler, and saw the ball of tobacco in his left cheek quiver with his suppressed agony, while yet he spat and chewed and spat again, in emulation of his older friend, I could have fallen on his neck, and implored him to go on for hours.

We all sat down to a comfortable breakfast in the cabin below, where there was no more hurry or confusion than at such a meal in England, and where there was certainly greater politeness exhibited than at most of our stage-coach banquets. At about nine o'clock we arrived at the railroad station, and went on by the cars. At noon we turned out again to cross a wide river in another steamboat; landed at a continuation of the railroad on the opposite shore, and went on by other cars; in which, in the course of the next hour or so, we crossed by wooden bridges, each a mile in length, two creeks called respectively Great and Little Gunpowder. The water in both was blackened with flights of canvas-backed ducks, which are most delicious eating, and abound hereabouts at that season of the year.

These bridges are of wood, have no parapet, and are only just wide enough for the passage of the trains, which, in the event of the smallest accident, would inevitably be plunged into the river. They are startling contrivances, and are most agreeable when passed.

We stopped to dine at Baltimore, and, being now in Maryland, were waited on for the first time by slaves. The sensation of exacting any service from human creatures who are bought and sold, and being, for the time, a party as it were to their condition, is not an enviable one. The institution exists, perhaps, in its least repulsive and most mitigated form in such a town as this; but it *is* slavery; and though I was, with respect to it, an innocent man, its presence filled me with a sense of shame and self-reproach.

After dinner we went down to the railroad again, and took our seats in the cars for Washington. Being rather early, those men and boys who happened to have nothing particular to do, and were curious in foreigners, came (according to custom) around the carriage in which I sat; let down all the windows; thrust in their heads and shoulders; hooked themselves on conveniently by their elbows; and fell to comparing notes on the subject of my personal appearance, with as much indifference as if I were a stuffed figure. I never gained so much uncompromising information with reference to my own nose and eyes, the various impressions wrought by my mouth and chin on different minds, and how my head looks when it is viewed from behind, as on these occasions. Some gentlemen were only satisfied by exercising their sense of touch; and the boys (who are surprisingly precocious in America), were seldom satisfied even by that, but would return to the charge over and over again. Many a budding President has walked into my room, with his cap on his head and his hands in his pockets, and stared at me for two whole hours; occasionally refreshing himself with a tweak at his nose, or a draught from the water-jug; or by walking to the windows and inviting other boys in the street below to come up and do likewise; crying, "Here he is!" "Come on!" "Bring all your brothers!" with other hospitable entreaties of that nature.

We reached Washington at about half past six that evening, and had upon the way a beautiful view of the Capitol, which is a fine building of the Corinthian order, placed upon a noble and commanding eminence. Arrived at the hotel, I saw no more of the place that night, being very tired, and glad to get to bed.

Breakfast over next morning, I walk about the streets for an hour or two, and, coming home, throw up the window in the front and back, and look out. Here is Washington, fresh in my mind and under my eye.

Take the worst parts of the City road and Pentonville, or the straggling outskirts of Paris, where the houses are smallest, preserving all their oddities, but especially the small shops and dwellings, occupied in Pentonville (but not in Washington) by furniture-brokers, keepers of poor eating houses, and fanciers of birds. Burn the whole down; build it up again in wood and plaster; widen it a little; throw in part of St. John's Wood; put green blinds outside all the private houses, with a red curtain and a white one in every window; plough up all the roads; plant a great deal of coarse turf in every place where it ought *not* to be; erect three handsome buildings in stone and marble anywhere, but the more entirely out of everybody's way the better; call one the Post Office, one the Patent Office, and one the Treasury; make it scorching hot in the morning, and freezing cold in the afternoon, with an occasional tornado of wind and dust; leave a brick-field without the bricks, in all central places where a street may naturally be expected; and that's Washington.

The hotel in which we live is a long row of small houses fronting on the street, and opening at the back upon a common yard, in which hangs a great triangle. Whenever a servant is wanted, somebody beats on this triangle from one stroke up to seven, according to the number of the house in which his presence is required; and as all the servants are always being wanted, and none of them ever come, this enlivening engine is in full performance the whole day through. Clothes are drying in this same yard; female slaves, with cotton handkerchiefs twisted round their heads, are running to and fro on the hotel business; black waiters cross and recross with dishes in their hands; two great dogs are playing upon a mound of loose bricks in the centre of the little square; a pig is turning up his stomach to the sun, and grunting, "That's comfortable!" and neither the men nor the women nor the dogs nor the pig nor any created creature takes the smallest notice of the triangle, which is tingling madly all the time.

I walk to the front window, and look across the road upon a long, straggling row of houses, one story high, terminating nearly opposite, but a little to the left, in a melancholy piece of waste ground with frowzy grass, which looks like a small piece of country that has taken to drinking, and has quite lost itself. Standing anyhow and all wrong, upon this open space, like something meteoric that has fallen down from the moon, is an odd, lop-sided, one-eyed kind of wooden building, that looks like a church, with a flagstaff as long as itself, sticking out of a steeple something larger than a tea-chest. Under the window is a small stand of coaches, whose slave-drivers are sunning themselves on the steps of our door, and talking idly together. The three most obtrusive houses near at hand are the three meanest. On one—a shop, which never has anything in the window, and never has the door open—is painted, in large characters, "The City Lunch." At another, which looks like the back way to somewhere else, but is an independent building in itself, oysters are procurable in every style. At the third, which is a very, very little tailor's shop, pants are fixed to order; or, in other words, pantaloons are made to measure. And that is our street in Washington.

It is sometimes called the City of Magnificent Distances, but it might with greater propriety be termed the City of Magnificent Intentions; for it is only on taking a bird's-eye view of it from the top of the Capitol that one can at all comprehend the vast designs of its projector, an aspiring Frenchman. Spacious avenues, that begin in nothing, and lead nowhere; streets, mile long, that only want houses, roads, and inhabitants; public buildings that need but a public to be complete; and ornaments of great thoroughfares, which only lack great thoroughfares to ornament, are its leading features. One might fancy the season over, and most of the houses gone out of town forever with their masters. To the admirers of cities it is a Barmecide Feast: a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in; a monument raised to a deceased project, with not even a legible inscription to record its departed greatness.

Such as it is it is likely to remain. It was originally chosen for the seat of government as a means of averting the conflicting jealousies and interests of the different States; and very probably, too, as being remote from mobs—a consideration not to be slighted, even in America. It has no trade or commerce of its own, having little or no population beyond the President and his establishment, the members of the legislature who reside there during the session, the government clerks and officers employed in the various departments, the keepers of the hotels and boarding houses, and the tradesmen who supply their tables. It is very unhealthy. Few people would live in Washington, I take it, who are not obliged to reside there; and the tides of emigration and speculation, those rapid and regardless currents, are little likely to flow at any time towards such dull and sluggish water.

The principal features of the Capitol are, of course, the two Houses of Assembly. But there is, besides, in the centre of the building a fine rotunda, ninety-six feet in diameter, and ninety-six high, whose circular wall is divided into compartments, ornamented by historical pictures. Four of these have for their subjects prominent events in the Revolutionary struggle. They were painted by Colonel Trumbull himself, a member of Washington's staff at the time of their occurrence: from which circumstance they derive a peculiar interest of their own. In this same hall Mr. Greenough's large statue of Washington has been lately placed. It has great merits, of course, but it struck us as being rather strained and violent for its subject. I could wish, however, to have seen it in a better light than it can ever be viewed in where it stands.

There is a very pleasant and commodious library in the Capitol; and from a balcony in front the bird's-eye view of which I have just spoken may be had, together with a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country. In one of the ornamental portions of the building there is a figure of Justice, whereunto the guide-book says, "The artist at first contemplated giving more of nudity, but he was warned that the public sentiment in this country would not admit of it, and in his caution he has gone, perhaps, into the opposite extreme." Poor Justice! she has been made to wear much stranger garments in America than those she pines in in the Capitol. Let us hope that she has changed her dressmaker since they were fashioned, and that the public sentiment of the country did not cut out the clothes she hides her lovely figure in just now.

The House of Representatives is a beautiful and spacious hall of semicircular shape, supported by handsome pillars. One part of the galleries is appropriated to the ladies, and there they sit in front rows, and come in and go out, as at a play or concert. The chair is canopied, and raised considerably above the floor of the house; and every member has an easy-chair and a writing-desk to himself; which is denounced by some people out of doors as a most unfortunate and injudicious arrangement, tending to long sittings and prosaic speeches. It is an elegant chamber to look at, but a singularly bad one for all purposes of hearing. The Senate, which is smaller, is free from this objection, and is exceedingly well adapted to the uses for which it is designed. The sittings, I need hardly add, take place in the day; and the parliamentary forms are modelled on those of the old country.

I was sometimes asked, in my progress through other places, whether I had not been very much impressed by the *heads* of the lawmakers at Washington; meaning not their chiefs and leaders, but literally their individual and personal heads, whereon their hair grew, and whereby the phrenological character of each legislator was expressed: and I almost as often struck my questioner dumb with indignant consternation by answering, "No, that I didn't remember being at all overcome." As I must, at whatever hazard, repeat the avowal here, I will follow it up by relating my impressions on this subject in as few words as possible.

In the first place—it may be from some imperfect development of my organ of veneration—I do not remember having ever fainted away, or having even been moved to tears of joyful pride, at sight of any legislative body. I have borne the House of Commons like a man, and have yielded to no weakness but slumber in the House of Lords. I have seen elections for borough and county, and have never been impelled (no matter which party won) to damage my hat by throwing it up into the air in triumph, or to crack my voice by shouting forth any reference to our glorious Constitution, to the noble purity of our independent voters, or the unimpeachable integrity of our independent members. Having withstood such strong attacks upon my fortitude, it is possible that I may be of a cold and insensible temperament, amounting to iciness, in such matters; and therefore my impressions of the live pillars of the Capitol at Washington must be received with such grains of allowance as this free confession may seem to demand.

Did I see in this public body an assemblage of men bound together in the sacred names of Liberty and Freedom, and so asserting the chaste dignity of those twin goddesses, in all their discussions, as to exalt at once the eternal principles to which their names are given, and their own character, and the character of their countrymen, in the admiring eyes of the whole world?

It was but a week since an aged, grey-haired man, a lasting honor to the land that gave him birth, who has done good service to his country, as his forefathers did, and who will be remembered scores upon scores of years after the worms bred in its corruption are but so many grains of dust—it was but a week since this old man had stood for days upon his trial before this very body, charged with having dared to assert the infamy of that traffic which has for its accursed merchandise men and women and their unborn children. Yes. And publicly exhibited in the same city all the while, gilded, framed, and glazed, hung up for general admiration, shown to strangers not with shame, but pride, its face not turned towards the wall, itself not taken down and burned, is the Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America, which solemnly declares that All Men are created Equal, and are endowed by their Creator with the Inalienable Rights of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness!

It was not a month since this same body had sat calmly by, and heard a man, one of themselves, with oaths which beggars in their drink reject, threaten to cut another's throat from ear to ear. There he sat among them; not crushed by the general feeling of the assembly, but as good a man as any.

There was but a week to come, and another of that body, for doing his duty to those who sent him there; for claiming in a republic the liberty and freedom of expressing their sentiments, and making known their prayer; would be tried, found guilty, and have strange censure passed upon him by the rest. His was a grave offense indeed; for years before, he had risen up and said, "A gang of male and female slaves for sale, warranted to breed like cattle, linked to each other by iron fetters, are passing now along the open street beneath the windows of your Temple of Equality! Look!" But there are many kinds of hunters engaged in the pursuit of happiness, and they go variously armed. It is the inalienable right of some among them to take the field after *their* happiness, equipped with cat and cart-whip, stocks and iron collar, and to shout their view halloa! (always in praise of liberty) to the music of clanking chains and bloody stripes.

Where sat the many legislators of coarse threats, of words and blows such as coal-heavers deal upon each other when they forget their breeding? On every side. Every session had its anecdotes of that kind, and the actors were all there.

Did I recognize in this assembly a body of men who, applying themselves in a new world to correct some of the falsehoods and vices of the old, purified the avenues to public life, paved the dirty ways to place and power, debated and made laws for the common good, and had no party but their country?

I saw in them the wheels that move the meanest perversion of virtuous political machinery that the worst tools ever wrought. Despicable trickery at elections; underhanded tamperings with public officers; cowardly attacks upon opponents, with scurrilous newspapers for shields, and hired pens for daggers; shameful trucklings to mercenary knaves, whose claim to be considered is, that every day and week they sow new crops of ruin with their venal types, which are the dragon's teeth of yore, in everything but sharpness; aidings and abettings of every bad inclination in the popular mind, and artful suppressions of all its good influences; such things as these, and, in a word, Dishonest Faction in its most depraved and most unblushing form, stared out from every corner of the crowded hall.

Did I see among them the intelligence and refinement, the true, honest, patriotic heart of America? Here and there were drops of its blood and life, but they scarcely colored the stream of desperate adventurers which sets that way for profit and for pay. It is the game of these men, and of their profligate organs, to make the strife of politics so fierce and brutal, and so destructive of all self-respect in worthy men, that sensitive and delicate-minded persons shall be kept aloof, and they, and such as they, be left to battle out their selfish views unchecked. And thus this lowest of all scrambling fights goes on, and they who in other countries would, from their intelligence and station, most aspire to make the laws, do here recoil the furthest from that degradation.

That there are among the representatives of the people in both Houses, and among all parties, some men of high character and great abilities, I need not say. The foremost among those politicians who are known in Europe have been already described, and I see no reason to depart from the rule I have laid down for my guidance, of abstaining from all mention of individuals. It will be sufficient to add, that to the most favorable accounts that have been written of them I more than fully and most heartily subscribe; and that personal intercourse and free communication have bred within me, not the result predicted in the very doubtful proverb, but increased admiration and respect. They are striking men to look at, hard to deceive, prompt to act, lions in energy, Crightons in varied accomplishments, Indians in fire of eye and gesture, Americans in strong and generous impulse; and they as well represent the honor and wisdom of their country at home as the distinguished gentleman who is now its minister at the British Court sustains its highest character abroad.

I visited both Houses nearly every day during my stay in Washington. On my initiatory visit to the House of Representatives, they divided against a decision of the chair; but the chair won. The second time I went, the member who was speaking, being interrupted by a laugh, mimicked it, as one child would in quarrelling with another, and added, "that he would make honorable gentlemen opposite sing out a little more on the other side of their mouths presently." But interruptions are rare; the speaker being usually heard in silence. There are more quarrels than with us, and more threatening than gentlemen are accustomed to exchange in any civilized society of which we have record; but farm-yard imitations have not as yet been imported from the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The feature in oratory which appears to be the most practised and most relished is the constant repetition of the same idea or shadow of an idea in fresh words; and the inquiry out of doors is not, "What did he say?" but, "How long did he speak?" These, however, are but enlargements of a principle which prevails elsewhere.

The Senate is a dignified and decorous body, and its proceedings are conducted with much gravity and order. Both Houses are handsomely carpeted; but the state to which these carpets are reduced by the universal disregard of the spittoon with which every honorable member is accommodated, and the extraordinary improvements on the pattern which are squirted and dabbled upon it in every direction, do not admit of being described. I will merely observe, that I strongly recommend all strangers not to look at the floor; and if they happen to drop anything, though it be their purse, not to pick it up with an ungloved hand on any account.

It is somewhat remarkable, too, at first, to say the least, to see so many honorable members with swelled faces; and it is scarcely less remarkable to discover that this appearance is caused by the quantity of tobacco they contrive to stow away within the hollow of the cheek. It is strange enough, too, to see an honorable gentleman leaning back in his tilted chair, with his legs on the desk before him, shaping a convenient "plug" with his penknife, and when it is quite ready for use shooting the old one from his mouth as from a popgun, and clapping the new one in its place.

I was surprised to find that even steady old chewers of great experience are not always good marksmen, which has rather inclined me to doubt that general proficiency with the rifle of which we have heard so much in England. Several gentlemen called upon me who, in the course of conversation, frequently missed the spittoon at five paces, and one (but he was certainly short-sighted) mistook the closed sash for the open window, at three. On another occasion, when I dined out, and was sitting with two ladies and some gentlemen round a fire before dinner, one of the company fell short of the fireplace six distinct times. I am disposed to think, however, that this was occasioned by his not aiming at that object, as there was a white marble hearth before the fender, which was more convenient, and may have suited his purpose better.

The Patent Office at Washington furnishes an extraordinary example of American enterprise and ingenuity, for the immense number of models it contains are the accumulated inventions of only five years, the whole of the previous collection having been destroyed by fire. The elegant structure in which they are arranged is one of design rather than execution, for there is but one side erected out of four, though the works are stopped. The Post Office is a very compact and very beautiful building. In one of the departments, among a collection of rare and curious articles, are deposited the presents which have been made from time to time to the American ambassadors at foreign courts by the various potentates to whom they were the accredited agents of the republic—gifts which, by the law, they are not permitted to retain. I confess that I looked upon this as a very painful exhibition, and one by no means flattering to the national standard of honesty and honor. That can scarcely be a high state of moral feeling which imagines a gentleman of repute and station likely to be corrupted, in the discharge of his duty, by the present of a snuff-box, or a richly mounted sword, or an Eastern shawl; and surely the nation who reposes confidence in her appointed servants is likely to be better served than she who makes them the subject of such very mean and paltry suspicions.

At Georgetown, in the suburbs, there is a Jesuit College delightfully situated, and so far as I had an opportunity of seeing, well managed. Many persons who are not members of the Romish Church avail themselves, I believe, of these institutions, and of the advantageous opportunities they afford for the education of their children. The heights in this neighborhood, above the Potomac river, are very picturesque, and are free, I should conceive, from some of the insalubrities of Washington. The air, at that elevation, was quite cool and refreshing, when in the city it was burning hot.

The President's mansion is more like an English club-house, both within and without, than any other kind of establishment with which I can compare it. The ornamental ground about it has been laid out in garden walks. They are pretty, and agreeable to the eye, though they have that uncomfortable air of having been made yesterday which is far from favorable to the display of such beauties.

My first visit to this house was on the morning after my arrival, when I was carried thither by an official gentleman, who was so kind as to charge himself with my presentation to the President.

We entered a large hall, and, having twice or thrice rung a bell which nobody answered, walked without further ceremony through the rooms on the ground floor, as divers other gentlemen (mostly with their hats on, and their hands in their pockets) were doing very leisurely. Some of these had ladies with them, to whom they were showing the premises; others were lounging on the chairs and sofas; others, in a perfect state of exhaustion from listlessness, were yawning drearily. The greater portion of this assemblage were rather asserting their supremacy than doing anything else, as they had no particular business there that anybody knew of. A few were closely eyeing the movables, as if to make quite sure that the President (who was far from popular) had not made away with any of the furniture, or sold the fixtures for his own private benefit.

After glancing at these loungers, who were scattered over a pretty drawing-room, opening upon a terrace which commanded a beautiful prospect of the river and the adjacent country, and who were sauntering, too, about a larger state-room called the Eastern Drawing-room, we went up stairs into another chamber, where were certain visitors waiting for audiences. At sight of my conductor, a black, in plain clothes and yellow slippers, who was gliding noiselessly about, and whispering messages in the ear of the more impatient, made a sign of recognition, and glided off to announce him.

We had previously looked into another chamber fitted all round with a great bare wooden desk or counter, whereon lay files of newspapers, to which sundry gentlemen were referring. But there were no such means of beguiling the time in this apartment, which was as unpromising and tiresome as any waiting-room in one of our public establishments, or any physician's dining-room during his hours of consultation at home.

There were some fifteen or twenty persons in the room. One, a tall, wiry, muscular old man from the West, sunburnt and swarthy, with a brown-white hat on his knees, and a giant umbrella resting between his legs, who sat bolt upright in his chair, frowning steadily at the carpet, and twitching the hard lines about his mouth, as if he had made up his mind "to fix" the President on what he had to say, and wouldn't bate him a grain. Another, a Kentucky farmer, six feet six in height, with his hat on, and his hands under his coat-tails, who leaned against the wall and kicked the floor with his heel, as though he had Time's head under his shoe, and were literally "killing" him. A third, an oval-faced, bilious-looking man, with sleek black hair cropped close, and whiskers and beard shaved down to blue dots, who sucked the head of a thick stick, and from time to time took it out of his mouth to see how it was getting on. A fourth did nothing but whistle. A fifth did nothing but spit. And indeed all these gentlemen were so very persevering and energetic in this latter particular, and bestowed their favors so abundantly upon the carpet, that I take it for granted the Presidential housemaids have high wages, or, to speak more genteelly, an ample amount of "compensation," which is the American word for salary, in the case of all public servants.

We had not waited in this room many minutes before the black messenger returned, and conducted us into another of smaller dimensions, where, at a business-like table covered with papers, sat the President himself. He looked somewhat worn and anxious—and well he might, being at war with everybody—but the expression of his face was mild and pleasant, and his manner was remarkably unaffected, gentlemanly, and agreeable. I thought that in his whole character and demeanor he became his station remarkably well.

Being advised that the sensible etiquette of the republican court admitted of a traveller like myself declining, without any impropriety, an invitation to dinner which did not reach me until I had concluded my arrangements for leaving Washington some days before that to which it referred, I only returned to this house once. It was on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which are held on certain nights between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, levees.

I went with my wife at about ten. There was a pretty dense crowd of carriages and people in the court-yard, and, so far as I could make out, there were no very clear regulations for the taking up or setting down of company. There were certainly no policemen to soothe startled horses, either by sawing at their bridles or flourishing truncheons in their eyes; and I am ready to make oath that no inoffensive persons were knocked violently on the head, or poked acutely in their backs or stomachs, or brought to a stand-still by any such gentle means, and then taken into custody for not moving on. But here was no confusion or disorder. Our carriage reached the porch in its turn, without any blustering, swearing, shouting, backing, or other disturbance, and we dismounted with as much ease and comfort as though we had been escorted by the whole Metropolitan Police from A to Z inclusive.

The suite of rooms on the ground-floor were lighted up, and a military band was playing in the hall. In the smaller drawing-room, the centre of a circle of company, were the President and his daughter-in-law, who acted as the lady of the mansion; and a very interesting, graceful, and accomplished lady, too. One gentleman who stood among this group appeared to take upon himself the functions of a master of the ceremonies. I saw no other officers or attendants, and none were needed.

The great drawing-room, which I have already mentioned, and the other chambers on the ground-floor, were crowded to excess. The company was not, in our sense of the term, select, for it comprehended persons of very many grades and classes; nor was there any great display of costly attire; indeed, some of the costumes may have been, for aught I know, grotesque enough. But the decorum and propriety of behavior which prevailed were unbroken by any rude or disagreeable incident; and every man, even among the miscellaneous crowd in the hall who were admitted, without any orders or tickets, to look on, appeared to feel that he was a part of the institution, and was responsible for its preserving a becoming character, and appearing to the best advantage.

That these visitors, too, whatever their station, were not without some refinement of taste and appreciation of intellectual gifts, and gratitude to those men who by the peaceful exercise of great abilities shed new charms and associations upon the homes of their countrymen, and elevate their character in other lands, was most earnestly testified by their reception of Washington Irving, my dear friend, who had recently been appointed Minister at the Court of Spain, and who was among them that night in his new character for the first and last time before going abroad. I sincerely believe that, in all the madness of American politics, few public men would have been so earnestly, devotedly, and affectionately caressed as this most charming writer; and I have seldom respected a public assembly more than I did this eager throng, when I saw them turning with one mind from noisy orators and officers of state, and flocking with a generous and honest impulse round the man of quiet pursuits; proud in his promotion, as reflecting back upon their country, and grateful to him with their whole hearts for the store of graceful fancies he had poured out among them. Long may he dispense such treasures with unsparing hand!

The term we had assigned for the duration of our stay in Washington was now at an end, and we were to begin to travel; for the railroad distances we had traversed yet, in journeying among these older towns, are on that great continent looked upon as nothing.

I had at first intended going South—to Charleston. But when I came to consider the length of time which this journey would occupy and the premature heat of the season, which even at Washington has been often very trying, and weighed, moreover, in my own mind the pain of living in the constant contemplation of slavery, against the more than doubtful chances of my ever seeing it, in the time I had to spare, stripped of the disguises in which it would certainly be dressed, and so adding any item to the host of acts already heaped together on the subject, I began to listen to old whisperings which had often been present to me at home in England, when I little thought of ever being here, and to dream again of cities growing up, like palaces in fairy tales, among the wilds and forests of the West.

The advice I received in most quarters, when I began to yield to my desire of travelling towards that point of the compass, was, according to custom, sufficiently cheerless; my companion being threatened with more perils, dangers, and discomforts than I can remember or would catalogue if I could; but of which it will be sufficient to remark that blowings-up in steamboats and breakings-down in coaches were among the least. But having a Western route sketched out for me by the best and kindest authority to which I could have resorted, and putting no great faith in these discouragements, I soon determined on my plan of action.

This was to travel South only to Richmond in Virginia; and then to turn, and shape our course for the far West, whither I beseech the reader's company in a new chapter.

[*To be continued.*]

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLD H'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 29 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youth's boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 30 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
December 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 28 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [11 27 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
December 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 29 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
December 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 29 6t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE STOCKS, ETC.,
December 3, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include—
RIVER SCHUYLKILL and S. W. corner Lombard and Chippewa streets—Large and valuable Wharf property and large Lot.
SPRUCE, No. 928—Genteel Dwelling.
ABERDEEN, Nos. 304 and 306—Two Brick Dwellings.
CATHARINE, No. 515—Frame Building.
RICHMOND—Three Dwellings and Large Lot, 200 feet front, 300 feet deep.
WILCOX, Nos. 1906, 1908, 1910—Three Brick Dwellings.
FIFTEENTH AND PINE, N. W. Corner—Two Stores and Dwellings.
SECOND, No. 714 (North)—Store and Dwelling.
FOURTH, No. 259 (South)—Elegant Residence.
PINE, No. 925—Handsome modern Residence.
TOWNSHIP LINE ROAD—Hotel, known as the "Abbey."
NINTH, No. 242 (South)—Store and Dwelling.
MARYLAND, HARTFORD COUNTY—52 acres Quarry and Slate Lands.
BUTTONWOOD, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling.
SECOND, No. 704 (South)—Store and Dwelling.
CARPENTER, west of Eighteenth—Two-story Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 4039—Handsome Residence, lot 50 by 120 feet; has the modern conveniences.
BROWN, No. 2319—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND-RENTS, $36, $52, $52 a year.
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.;
Executors' Sale.
40 shares Live Oak Copper Mining Company.
10 shares Tuckahoe and Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company.
2000 shares Duquesne Oil Company.
1400 shares Mingo Oil Company.
100 shares Hughes River and Island Run Oil Co.
1000 shares Hibberd Oil Company.
375 shares Pittston Coal Company.
1 share Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
1 share Steamship Dock Company.
For Other Accounts—
150 shares Diamond Coal Company.
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
1 share Mercantile Library Company. [11 29 3t
28 shares Southern Transportation Company.
10 shares Horticultural Hall.
1 share Baker Silver Mining Company of Colorado.
2[illegible]0 shares Union Canal preferred.
100 shares Morris Canal common stock.
[illegible] shares Continental Hotel Company.
Catalogues now ready.

STOCK OF VERY FINE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CHRISTMAS ARTICLES, FINE STEEL SKATES, ETC.
On Monday,
December 2, at the Auction Store, by order of the Administrator, the stock of a House Furnishing Establishment. [11 26 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

VERY LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 2d, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit we will sell, in lots to suit the city jobbing and retail trade, 850 lots fancy goods for holiday sales. This sale will consist of full lines of entirely new goods, just landed, and will be found to comprise the choicest assortment of rich goods ever offered at auction in this city. [1t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 4th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 750 lots new and desirable seasonable goods, suited to present sales. [11 30 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths§ No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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MUSICAL.

Gounod's "Faust" in an English Dress at the Academy of Music.

Last evening the Academy of Music presented a scene which, for brilliancy and downright bewildering enthusiasm, has never been equaled on any other occasion when a musical programme was presented in that historical building. Notwithstanding the execrable state of the weather, every seat in the upper portion of the house from which the stage was visible had an occupant, while the aisles of the lower floor were crowded with the holders of "standing tickets." From first to last the enthusiasm was unbounded, and, at the close of the third act it reached a point which absolutely partook of frenzy. In response, Miss Richings and Messrs. Campbell and Castle presented themselves before the curtain. Another wild outburst followed, and the same trio appeared again. But this was not enough, and the enthusiasm continued until Mrs. Seguin made her appearance, escorted by Messrs. Campbell and Castle. The thundering plaudits still continued, and Mr. Dietrich, the leader of the orchestra, to whose zeal and skill the success of the evening was in great measure owing, stepped to the footlights; and, in answer to still another round of cheers, Miss Richings and Mrs. Seguin alone appeared. Even after this unprecedented ovation, a portion of the audience were disposed to continue the applause, but the effort failed through sheer exhaustion.

The occasion of all this uproar was the first presentation on an American stage of Gounod's opera of *Faust* in an English dress. That the representation of this classical and difficult composition deserved such a reception is somewhat questionable; and yet, when we remember the fact of its being the first attempt to produce it in English, and that this attempt was rewarded with an essentially decided success, we do not think the audience exceeded the bounds of propriety. Miss Richings cannot sing poorly if she should strive to do so. Still, her voice lacks that deeply sympathetic vein which the *role* of "Marguerite" imperatively demands; and although she performed her part exceedingly well in English, it was, as a whole, unequal to what a critical audience would have demanded of an Italian or German prima donna. The same may be said of Mr. Campbell's "Mephistopheles." He had a decidedly Satanic air, but there was not quite enough of the *diablerie* about it. His nose was too short and blunt, his moustachios not long and wiry enough, and his fingers might have been more crooked. He made an earnest effort to reach the low, rumbling notes of the fiend, and succeeded well in the main, but will doubtless succeed much better with the practice of the future. The "Faust" of Mr. Castle and the "Siebel" of Mrs. Seguin, however, were fully equal to the requirements, and, in truth, far in advance of the style in which they are usually rendered; while Mr. Seguin as "Valentine" was quite as good. Putting it all together, the audience were gratified with the whole performance, and justly so, in the minds of the more critical portion. The first presentation of *Faust* in English was certainly an event in the musical world, and even a moderate success would have been a sufficient reward for the endeavor. This afternoon, the present season will be brought to a close with another representation of *Faust*, and we are glad to know that the troupe will visit us again in the spring.

DRAMATIC.

"The Lottery of Life" Contrasted with the Legitimate Drama.

As every playgoer in the city knows, the Walnut Street Theatre has this week been the scene of "a Picture of Men and Manners of the Present Day," entitled *The Lottery of Life*. This play is understood to belong to the sensational order, and it certainly deserves the title, for a more decided sensation has never been produced in the theatre whose boards have of late repeatedly witnessed the triumphs of such brilliant actors as Booth, Forrest, Jefferson, Clark, and Mrs. Lander. During the three weeks of Mr. Forrest's recent engagement the establishment was crowded every successive night, but *The Lottery of Life* has charms of which Spartacus and Richelieu could not boast, and in consequence the multitudes which thronged the theatre to witness these specimens of the legitimate drama are entirely outdone by the hosts which struggle for admission to the former. Mr. John Brougham, who presents in his own genial person the happy but unusual combination of a successful playwright and a brilliant actor, is the author of the new sensation; and in its conception he has left the sensational style to which we are accustomed in these latter days a half century in the rear. A faithful idea of the scope of the new play may be gathered from the remarks made by the author, in response to an imperative demand for his presence before the curtain, at the close of the second act, on the night of its first presentation. The facetious comedian, in that inimitable manner which characterizes his speeches between the acts, spoke somewhat as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very much obliged to you for the distinguished honour which you have conferred upon me; but really I find myself at a loss for words befitting this occasion. (Cheers.) However, I will say that I am much indebted to you for pronouncing this play a success before you had seen it, by crowding the house on this, the first evening. I thought you had had quite enough of the classical drama for a few weeks past (striking a Forrestian attitude, to the intense delight of the audience), and I thought I would give you something in the way of blue lights and brimstone, for a change. (Loud cheers.) I speak apologetically of the production, but what does it matter, since we are both suited? You want *trash*, and here you have it; I want cash, and I have it. (Loud cheers of attestation.) But I warn you that what you have already seen is nothing in comparison with what is to come. As soon as the curtain rises, a pistol will be fired, and timid ladies will please prepare to faint. Then will come a few knock downs, interspersed with brimstone and thunder, and a murderer will meet his just deserts—" And so on, the same thing over and over again, for fifteen minutes or more, the audience meanwhile convulsed with laughter and uproarious with applause.

A glance at the programme for the evening, in the art of concocting which John Brougham is assuredly without an equal, gives a further and still more damaging clue to the character of his latest sensation. Thus, the "men of the present day," whose "manners" (save the mark!) are pictured, are "Tony, the swell, a scampish character, *on the chance*," personated by the irresistible Brougham himself; "Mordie Solomons, alias Allcraft, a double-faced character, *on the cross*;" "Bob Mawley, a pugnacious character, *on the slog*;" "Oil Tommy, a promiscuous character, *on the loose*;" "Dodgers, a villainous character, *on the shove*;" "Walter, a useful character, *on the tip*;" "Miss Tartar, an acerbetic character, *on the jaw*;" "Emily Summers, an interesting character, *on the spoon*;" Polly O'Halloran, a fascinating character, *on the make*;" and divers others, on "the worry," "the square," "the growl," "the beat," "the grab," "the quiet," and "the tramp." The unmannerly creatures whose "manners" are woven into the startling plot are picked up in and around the Fifth Avenue Hotel and other prominent and promiscuous localities of that great hot-bed of vice commonly known as New York. That there are just such people in the metropolis is probably the case, although we confess that we have not as yet encountered the prototypes of all of them, and do not regret our inexperience in the lottery of life. Vanity Fair is a very tame affair in comparison, and if both Cherry Hill and Sing-Sing were turned inside out, we very much doubt if they would furnish appropriate material for casting the play according to nature.

And yet, such eager and enthusiastic crowds attend the performance of this sensation as are never present when any of the old classical tragedies, or more moderate modern sensations are rendered by the most accomplished men and women on the stage. And if John Brougham himself were to vary his present engagement with a single personation of his charming character of "Dr. Savage," the receipts of the house would doubtless be pulled down from $1500 to $300. The fact is a lamentable one, which all true lovers of the dramatic art must join in regretting. But what can be done? Let the press assail it, and drive it off the stage, says one. But our indignant friend well knows that nothing of the kind can be accomplished. The newspaper critic who should deliberately go to work to demolish *The Lottery of Life*, would fairly earn a free admission to the theatre for the remainder of his natural existence, the privilege to descend to his heirs to the end of all time. The truth of the matter lies just where Mr. Brougham has himself placed it—the people want trash, and when the opportunity is presented they will have it, at the risk of broken bones and the slow torture of suffocation. Nor do we think that the management are particularly to blame. "We strive to please" is their motto, as it is the motto of every business man who desires to replenish his purse. And when we assail the wretched farce, and the managers for placing it on their stage, and the unfortunate actors for not preferring bare-picked bones and mouldy crusts in a garret, our only success is in adding fuel to the flame of popular enthusiasm, thousands being thereby induced to resort to *The Lottery of Life* for the sake of seeing the execrable thing.

We are quite sure that Mr. Brougham would prefer to write genteel comedies, even though they should partake of the sensational to some degree; and we are equally certain that the best of our actors and actresses would prefer to ape the manners of men and women who are not fully "prepared for the Devil and his angels.' Thus the matter stands, and the public can rest assured that so long as they desire to behold such hybrids as *The Lottery of Life*, in preference to the legitimate drama, the managers, actors, and playwrights, all of whom desire to earn a livelihood like the rest of us, will be forced to carry out their simple motto of "striving to please."

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